

# The Hongkong Telegraph.

## MAIL SUPPLEMENT.

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

NEW SERIES No. 7007

二月五日元年

SATURDAY, JUNE 19, 1909.

大英

九月九日大英

100 PER ANNUM.

SIMPLY COPY 10 CENTS.

### NOTICE.

All communications intended for publication in "THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" should be addressed to The Editor, 1, Ice House Road, and should be accompanied by the Writer's Name and Address.

Orinary business communications should be addressed to The Manager.

The Editor will not undertake to be responsible for any rejected MS., nor to return any contributions.

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### BIRTHS.

On June 6, 1909, at Shanghai, the wife of L. E. CANNING, of a son.

On June 10, 1909, at Shanghai, the wife of B. D. TISDALE, I. M. Customs, of a son.

### MARRIAGES.

On June 7, at Shanghai, DENIS EWART, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. A. R. DONNELL of Ningpo, to ISABELLA ELIZABETH, second daughter of Captain and Mrs. R. J. Johns of Wuhu.

On June 7, 1909, at Shanghai, EDITH ANNIE McDONALD, daughter of Frank McDonald, of Sydney, New South Wales, to Wm. DENNIS elder son of S. F. Denys, of Walthamstow, England.

On Monday, June 7, 1909, at 2:30 p.m., Mrs. AGNES CLYDE BICKER, the sister of Dr. and Mrs. John Goddard, to Mr. DANIEL COATH, of Shanghai.

On June 9, 1909, at Shanghai, HAROLD EDDLEAD to EMMA T. MAITLAND (Mrs. Goodfellow), both of Shanghai.

### DEATHS.

On May 23, 1909, at Florence, Italy, after a long illness, FREDERICK HENRY BALFOUR, formerly Editor of the "North-China Daily News and Herald," aged 65 years.

On June 7, 1909, at Shanghai, JOHN WILLIAM JONES, of the China Mutual Life Insurance Co., Shanghai, aged 29 years.

On June 8, 1909, at Shanghai, SOPHIE (Yoku) the wife of C. Schmidler, I. M. C., aged 45 years.

On June 10, 1909, at Shanghai, JOSE DOHN SIMONE, aged 56.

On June 11, 1909, at Shanghai, ALFRED JOHN FLAMERTY, British Vice-Consul, aged 50 years.

## The Hongkong Telegraph

### MAIL SUPPLEMENT.

ISSUED GRATIS TO SUBSCRIBERS.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JUNE 19, 1909.

### BANKING INSTITUTIONS IN THE NORTH.

(12th June.)

In Shanghai, the question of banking institutions seems to overshadow all others. Whether it is because the Chinese banks there are less trustworthy than they are in Hongkong or not we are not in a position to say, but this much we do know, that one seldom hears of fraudulent transactions, suspensions or anything of a similar character in this Colony, at least, not on the scale which seems to prevail in the Northern Settlement. The *Mercury* of Shanghai is usually very hot in the pursuit of native banks which have made defalcation in respect of their funds and once again our contemporary has been having a fling at the Chinese banking institutions in the North. It remarks, with justice, that for many months the foreign bankers, merchants, and newspapers in China have been urging upon the Chinese Government the necessity for controlling in some effective way the operations of native banks, of which such a large number has recently sprung into being, some with considerable capital and more or less guaranteed thereby against the difficulties and dangers which the foreign banking and mercantile community has foreseen must inevitably overtake the less satisfactory of these concerns by reason of their inadequate resources, and other deficiencies, especially the deficiency of ready money with which to meet the notes put into circulation to amounts exceeding enormously the very maximum available funds within their call. It has long been prophesied that the smash must come sooner or later, and better sooner than later most competent judges would be inclined to think. Apparently the beginning of the smash has come. On the last day of May the Hsin yi Bank—suspended payment, and round its doors could be seen a crowd of depositors, some of obvious wealth, others of the better middle class, and still others of a lower order, clamouring for their money and far from satisfied with the brief notice pasted on the door to the effect that though business would be suspended for a few days it was hoped that the doors would be opened again shortly. The latter half of the information appeared to afford cold comfort, nor were the depositors particularly impressed when informed that the bank's affairs had been put in the hands of the Taotai and the Chairman of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce. In the absence of official receivers and officials of that type in China overburdened taotais and gentlemen whose interests are as manifold as those of the Chairman of Chamber of Commerce, interests indeed so wide that they may possibly include the defaulting or embarrassed concern itself, are, we suppose, the only possible resources in emergencies of this kind, but the arrangement can hardly be considered satisfactory and only serves to emphasize the necessity for more effective Government control and resource in the new conditions of business and commercial life obtaining in China to-day. Our contemporary proceeds to say that in the banking world, such conditions are the root of the whole matter—effective Government control. If that were established, and there were adequate legal remedy for those damaged by breach of properly-framed banking laws, there would be an end to the growth of mushroom banks and to the humiliating experience which many of us have undergone in recent months of having our bank notes refused, not because they were forgeries, but because they were issued by institutions with no adequate security behind them. As far as the journal in question could learn at the time of writing the collapse in the present instance was due entirely to the issue of "shinplasters," not to any defalcations or misdemeanours on the part of any officer of the bank, and thus the incident is simply the Q.E.D. at the tail of the long theorems, propounded so ably and so often by the local foreign Chamber of Commerce, including the China Association, the Peking correspondent of the *Times*, by scores of well-known merchants and financiers, and, not least, by every journal of responsible character on the China Coast, or indeed throughout the Far East. It may be (continues the *Mercury*) that this is but the beginning of a serious crisis, though we hope it is not. It is urged in defence of the bank, that the actual state of its reserves against note issues was made public by a dismissed employee and that this person been less bitter and more discreet, no insecurity would have been felt and the bank's business would have continued without what we will hope is to be only interruption. Unfortunately, bank depositors are but human, as are dismissed employees, and as soon as the breath of suspicion stirs they begin to look out for themselves; and it is quite certain that whether this special form of undue publicity is adopted, or not, a bank, or any other form of commercial institution, must eventually find itself in difficulties if, whether the public knows it or not, it cannot take up its paper. It is greatly to be feared that the incidents referred to will not remain conspicuous by their singularity, or for disappointment begets distrust, which is the mother of panic, and it will need cool heads and a lot of ready cash to avert a crisis, for there is no room for believing that several

of these new institutions are far from being, whatever may be their name, "true and righteous" altogether.

### THE STUDY OF ENGINEERING.

(14th June.)

One of the principal facilities in the University of Hongkong—whose establishment is now, we may say, assured—will be that of engineering and it is interesting to note how the Chinese themselves appreciate the value of a foreign training in the theory and practice of this art. Recently a reception was given at the Imperial Polytechnic College, which was formerly known as the Nanyang College, to His Excellency Jems Tien-yew, Engineer-in-chief of the Peking-Kalgan railway, in recognition of his appointment to the post of Inspector of the Shanghai-Feng-ching railway. His Excellency Tuan Fang took a prominent part in the proceedings, but it is with the lecture delivered by H. E. Jems that we are concerned. Referring to the fact that less than a century has elapsed since George Stephenson built his first successful railway, the lecturer remarked: "It must be remembered that the engineers at that time and even much later had great difficulties in obtaining the right of way in the same manner as when we first began railways in China. But now China seems to wake up as if from a dream to cry everywhere for railways; and it is a pity that although railway building in China began twenty years ago we scarcely have any Chinese Engineers of any repute. But I am happy to say that it was only a few days ago that the auspicious day came, which was the day of opening the Shanghai-Feng-ching Railway, the first, but one railway, completed, and built solely by Chinese Engineers with purely Chinese money. It must be gratifying to those who took part in the building of it. I therefore earnestly hope that these students now before us, trained under the able guidance of H. E. Tang and taught by these experienced professors here, especially those foreign professors, will in due course become famous engineers after their return, from abroad, and do credit to themselves, to this college and to this country." Of course, these are in the main generalities, but what do we rejoice to see is the spirit of fairness exhibited towards foreign instructors. While the Chinese are not willing that foreign syndicates should be entrusted with the construction and control of Chinese railways they have no objection to Chinese students receiving all the knowledge possible from the hands of Western professors. Which is exactly what the University of Hongkong is intended to provide. Another question, which was raised by Mr. V. K. Hsu, who was responsible for the constitution of the Shanghai-Feng-ching railway, had reference to the inauguration of an engineering association in China. Such a project is of distinct importance to those interested in the advance of engineering knowledge among the students who devote their studies to the understanding of technical details of mechanical engineering. Mr. Hsu in this connection said: "His Excellency Tang would like to see established an engineering association in China, and I fervently hope that H. E. Jems will come to the front to be its founder, as his abundant experience would ensure its sound organization. At the present time China has various sorts of associations, such as educational, commercial and agricultural, but no engineering one has yet been found. As you know Chinese workmen have small chance of becoming educated on technical lines, and therefore engineers should establish an association and issue various kinds of magazines. No doubt Chinese industry would be greatly improved. Moreover, Chinese workmen can endure hardship, and still keep good natured, their only defect is that they do not study and consequently rarely distinguish themselves in engineering throughout their lives. For this reason people generally consider them very low grade and even they themselves acknowledge it. With regard to the idea of an association I should say that H. E. Tang's proposal is a burning necessity in order to raise the standard of our industrial life." Little insight is to be gained from that statement as to the precise form and character which such an association would take, but the fact that it should be thought of at all is a hopeful sign of the times and another indication of the energy of the progressive Chinese in grappling with the subject of engineering as a whole. Now we come to the question of what an engineering school should be. And here we may expect that the remarks of Professor Charles J. Porter will be received with attention by those who look with favour on the establishment of such a department in the prospective University of Hongkong. The Professor limited his remarks to the relation between a technical school and the engineering profession. Many students, he said, especially Chinese students, both here and abroad, feel that when they have completed their course of study and obtained their diploma they are already made competent engineers capable of holding a position of responsibility. This is a fallacy, a very great one, and the sooner Chinese students, both here and abroad, feel that when they have completed their course of study and obtained their diploma they are already made competent engineers capable of holding a position of responsibility. 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arms against the United Kingdom when the Liberals are in power. One is inclined to wonder whether these alarmists really believe that foreign army corps could land in England or Scotland without their presence being flushed throughout the length and breadth of the land within a couple of hours? The aim of the Opposition is to harass and worry the Government into expending enormous sums in excess of requirements on the Navy, and they had their way instead of a two-power standard they would create a three-power standard. The only thing is that these ravings have a boomerang effect which the leader of the Opposition understands only too well. Between-tariff reform, *Dreadnoughts* and phantom airships the people of England are having a merry time of it. Even Lord Rosebery has been taking a hand in the game of terrifying the vulgar crowd. He says that we must go on building *Dreadnoughts* so long as we have a shilling to spend on them or a man to put into these. It cannot be inferred from that statement that Lord Rosebery means all the revenue of the country—and there is no surplus—should be sunk in war machines, although that is what it looks like. In a pessimistic vein the *Stratford Times* declares that: "The struggle may be delayed for years or it may begin in a few months. It may be averted by the very magnitude of the preparations which its imminence produces, or by some genius in statesmanship who will combine in one invincible union all the Powers to whom war cannot be under any circumstances mean a decisive gain. These Powers are Great Britain, America, France and Russia, Austria and Italy, though nominally allies, are actual enemies in the sense that each lusts for something which the other possesses. Spain desires much if she had the power to gain it, and of Germany we have already spoken. Russia may crave for more, but not because she does not possess enough, and Japan, full of great dreams since she tasted the joy of victory, can only be our ally until she is ready to feel the sweet savor of such joy again." After referring to the slight importance which attached to meetings between the Tsar and Kaiser, our contemporary proceeds to say that: "The thing that does merit attention is the frank utterances of a statesman who has no party ends to serve, and who speaks with full knowledge to his fellow subjects for their awakening to a sense of what they owe to themselves and to their country. If the spirit of national service enters into our countrymen and spreads itself to the colonies, and if we do what lies in our power to be ready for any contingency, we can keep easy consciences, because then we shall know that we have done all that lies in our power to preserve the world's peace, and to guard the safety of our homes if it is broken." We in Hongkong should therefore rest with easy consciences for we give a good fifth of our annual income towards the maintenance of the army here, and there is always the Happy Valley Hussars to fall back upon as a last resort.

#### LAW-ABIDING HONGKONG.

(7th June.)  
Hongkong is evidently turning over a new leaf, and, as far as to evade the meshes of the law by leading a virtuous, sober and respectable life. There may be some who would act out such an idea but it is impossible to get behind the facts contained in the annual report of the Captain Superintendent of Police. It does seem rather curious that a report which occupies barely six pages should take six months to complete, especially as on their own showing, the Police Department had less work than usual in 1908 to perform, but there may be explanations for the delay which we wot not of. It is remarkable, however, to learn that last year there was a decrease of over a thousand in the number of admissions to prison as compared with 1907, the figures being—in 1907—4,773; in 1907—5,77. This is surely evidence that the Colony is becoming severely law-abiding. In addition to that it has to be noted that of the total number of those sent to gaol, no less than 2,803 went in for offences which are not of a criminal character, or, in other words, 68 per cent. of those who enjoyed the hospitality of His Majesty were merely petty contravention of local rules and regulations. It is surprising to learn that among those who tasted the sweets of simple life in 1908 no fewer than 86 were debtors—so that imprisonment for debt is still an offence in Hongkong and we have as good a hustler for the impoverished and impudent as any Martiniello that ever existed. Over 600 natives were convicted under the Opium Ordinance which is distinct evidence that the Farmer and his staff were by no means idle during the year. There were 452 gamblers convicted and sent to prison, which seems a small number when we remember the enormous haul that used to be made last year. Some 318 persons were found guilty of disorderly conduct, 309 contravened the market regulations, 110 committed the offences of stowing themselves away, 95 were proved to be rogues and vagabonds, two went to gaol for contempt of court and actually four were convicted of cruelty to animals. Among the other items that may be mentioned are "assault"—for which 137 temporarily retired from the outside world—"fighting"—indulged in by 15 individuals—"traversing"—which found 82 victims, and so forth. Only 33 persons were convicted of drunkenness, which would seem to show that we are rapidly attaining the cherished position of being recognized as the model British Colony in the Far East—a consumption devoutly to be wished. Thirty persons were convicted of the offence of vagrancy while 40 found shelter and board on the ground of their poverty or mendicancy. With regard to crimes, it is noteworthy that there was a decrease in the number of those sentenced to imprisonment for larceny, the figures being 843 in 1908 as against 903 in the previous year, a satisfactory decline of considerably over the century mark. It is recorded that 1,414 prisoners were sentenced to gaol without the option of a fine, while 1,604 served their time rather than pay their fine. Five hundred and twenty-two paid their fine and 487 paid as much as they could scrape together and so escaped a portion of the destination which would otherwise have been their fate. Of the 143 juveniles admitted during the year 44 were whipped, and it is to be noticed that in this section only was there an increase, for there were 37 more juveniles convicted last year than there were in 1907 and 62 more than in 1906—a bad omen. With regard to prisoners with a record the percentage is put at 12 as compared with 15 in the previous year. The magistrates in the New Territories were comparatively busy, too, being responsible for the sending of 1,100 prisoners to Victoria, an increase of 15 on the previous year.

previous year. As we have said there was a very important reduction in the number of prisoners committed to the gaol last year and this is best shown by the fact that the branch prison was closed on the 31st January, 1908. Indeed the average number of persons in prison daily during last year was 465, which is the lowest on record for the last ten years. The daily average number of convicts was 130, which is also the lowest since 1899. The Captain Superintendent of Police reports that there were 503 punishments awarded for breach of prison discipline, being an average of 1.77 per prisoner as compared with 7.55 with an average per犯 of 1.50 for the preceding year. There were six cases in which corporal punishment was awarded during this year, five of which were with the birch sentenced by the Assistant Superintendent alone and not with the cat-o-nine-tails sentenced by the Superintendent in conjunction with a justice of the peace. One prisoner escaped in the course of the twelve months but the report is tantalizingly brief, for we are not told whether he was recaptured or not. As a matter of fact the whole report is so condensed and optimised by the Secretary of State—which, of course, is it difficult to understand why it was published at all. Formerly the report of the Captain Superintendent of Police took a general survey of the moral condition of the Colony and afforded the reader who does not gorge himself with police court stories some idea as to the prevailing character of the people, but that has all been done away with, on account of the policy of retrenchment, of course. For instance, what does this convey to anybody's mind: "Prisoners employed at industrial labour were fully employed during the year and the output was quite satisfactory?" What were those prisoners who were not engaged in industrial labour doing? Sunning themselves in the breezy quadrangle or reading the Lives of the Fathers in the seclusion of their cloisters? It would not cost an extravagant sum to enter into a few more details than are now given in this emasculated report. The income of the prison was \$48,066.33 and the expenditure \$39,537.85—leaving a deficit of \$47,471.52. The average annual cost per prisoner was \$100 as against nearly \$95 in the previous year. It seems to us that the coolie who is boarded at an average rate of \$8.50 per month must feel that he is living in the lap of luxury, and we can well understand why a Chinaman who recently returned from Macau preferred the Victoria prison to life in Canton.

#### AMENDING THE OPIUM ORDINANCE.

(8th June.)

From the discussion which arose at the meeting of the Legislative Council yesterday over the Bill to amend the Prepared Opium Ordinance, it will be recognised that we are now within measurable distance of the date when the question of ways and means to make good the loss sustained by the Colony as the result of the policy adopted by the Imperial Government in regard to opium will occupy the first place in the consideration of those responsible for the financial safety of Hongkong. Up to the present time, the principal matters at issue have been the prosperity of China in dealing with the opium trade of the Empire, and her ability to accomplish all that she has undertaken in the way of suppressing the trade. Remark has also been made regarding the advocates of coercive measures to restrict the importation, sale and use of the drug, their whole-hearted denunciation of a trade of which they can only speak as a rule from hearsay and garbled reports, but now we seem to have passed that stage and come down to the bedrock. The pith of the matter as it applies to Hongkong is simply a question of economics, how the Colony is to meet the loss in revenue sustained by the adoption of measures which have been dictated by the Imperial Government; and what outside help we may expect from those disinterested legislators at Westminster who have identified themselves with the campaign against the opium trade. 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When the second reading of the Bill to amend the Prepared Opium Ordinance was submitted to the Legislative Council yesterday, Mr. Murray Stewart, as representing the entire unofficial section, entered a strong, trenchant and well-balanced protest against the Bill, on the ground that, so far, no indication has been given of what the Imperial Government intend to do in the way of assisting the Colony when its revenues have been depleted by the loss of income from the opium trade both directly and indirectly. There is not the slightest doubt that the members of the Council were being asked to vote in the dark. The probable effects of this legislation cannot be estimated. From what His Excellency the Governor and the Attorney-General said, the Bill is merely a kit to allow the Government to make a substantial contribution towards making good to the Colony the revenue which is found to have been lost as the direct result of measures adopted under their instructions. What does the Secretary of State mean when he speaks of a "substantial contribution"? and for how long will that substantial contribution endure? Is it striving to be generous to China the Imperial Government should not overlook Hongkong's just claims to considerate treatment. Consideration of the difficulty of our position should assume tangible shape. The Colony is being coerced into accepting as cover for a certain loss an indefinite promise, it seems neither reasonable nor right for such a bargain upon us. Let the Imperial Government, through your Excellency, admit us to a full knowledge of our financial prospects. Let them tell us exactly what they are prepared to do; let them state plainly what proportion, if not the whole, of our prospective loss they intend to accept, and then let them ask us to pass this Bill. Surely that was a reasonable demand to make and it was supported by every unofficial member at the table. The bill was passed in "for" offences which are not of a criminal character, or, in other words, 68 per cent. of those who enjoyed the hospitality of His Majesty were merely petty contravention of local rules and regulations. It is surprising to learn that among those who tasted the sweets of simple life in 1908 no fewer than 86 were debtors—so that imprisonment for debt is still an offence in Hongkong and we have as good a hustler for the impoverished and impudent as any Martiniello that ever existed. Over 600 natives were convicted under the Opium Ordinance which is distinct evidence that the Farmer and his staff were by no means idle during the year. There were 452 gamblers convicted and sent to prison, which seems a small number when we remember the enormous haul that used to be made last year. Some 318 persons were found guilty of disorderly conduct, 309 contravened the market regulations, 110 committed the offences of stowing themselves away, 95 were proved to be rogues and vagabonds, two went to gaol for contempt of court and actually four were convicted of cruelty to animals. Among the other items that may be mentioned are "assault"—for which 137 temporarily retired from the outside world—"fighting"—indulged in by 15 individuals—"traversing"—which found 82 victims, and so forth. Only 33 persons were convicted of drunkenness, which would seem to show that we are rapidly attaining the cherished position of being recognized as the model British Colony in the Far East—a consumption devoutly to be wished. Thirty persons were convicted of the offence of vagrancy while 40 found shelter and board on the ground of their poverty or mendicancy. With regard to crimes, it is noteworthy that there was a decrease in the number of those sentenced to imprisonment for larceny, the figures being 843 in 1908 as against 903 in the previous year, a satisfactory decline of considerably over the century mark. It is recorded that 1,414 prisoners were sentenced to gaol without the option of a fine, while 1,604 served their time rather than pay their fine. Five hundred and twenty-two paid their fine and 487 paid as much as they could scrape together and so escaped a portion of the destination which would otherwise have been their fate. Of the 143 juveniles admitted during the year 44 were whipped, and it is to be noticed that in this section only was there an increase, for there were 37 more juveniles convicted last year than there were in 1907 and 62 more than in 1906—a bad omen. With regard to prisoners with a record the percentage is put at 12 as compared with 15 in the previous year. The magistrates in the New Territories were comparatively busy, too, being responsible for the sending of 1,100 prisoners to Victoria, an increase of 15 on the previous year.

long a grant-in-aid is submitted to Parliament for approval, it will be passed, as a matter of course. Parliament may say, "We have nothing to do with various pretences made by the Secretary of State and what remedy is there left of the grant-in-aid which Hongkong will be stranded?" We will simply have to suffer in silence and if possible condole ourselves with the reflection that we are, in a good cause, while those who have done all the spouting at the expense of others will take all the kudos. Probably, the official deserving of most sympathy at the moment is His Excellency the Governor. In theory, His Excellency has a comparatively free hand in the administration of the Colony, but in actual practice the "Home Government's" views will always prevail. How could it be expected that His Excellency would agree with the unofficial members as to the inappropriateness of the language used by the Secretary of State when he wrote that Parliament would be asked to make a substantial grant-in-aid of any loss directly incurred? His Excellency could only suggest that it was impossible to conceive that Parliament would fail to implement the promise made by the Secretary of State—which, of course, is merely a plainer expression of trust in the good faith of Parliament. But, nowadays, Parliament knows little of the Crown Colonies and cares less and what Chancellors of the Exchequer find it necessary to communicate to the last copper is just possible that another occupant of the post of Secretary of State for the Colonies may fail to convey the Chancellor that the "promise" of his predecessor was more than windy talk. His Excellency astutely left that point to show that the Imperial Government had been most considerate in the matter of the closing of opium divans, but that was beside the question. What the unofficial members wanted to know was the proportion of compensation that might be expected from the Imperial Government in the event of the opium trade has been crushed. And when we come to look at the phrases used by His Excellency in urging members to pass this Bill we confess there seems reason to believe that His Excellency himself is not over-confident that the Imperial Government may not try to wriggle out of its obligations to this Colony. For example—the Governor said: "His Majesty's Government have stated that they will make good a substantial part of the loss which is the direct result of carrying out the policy of the Imperial Government" in other words the Council must bind the Imperial Government hand and foot if the Secretary of State's promise to make representations to Parliament for a grant-in-aid is to be made effective. Of course, all the official members were ranged on one side and all the unofficials on the other. Mr. Hewitt's amendment to shelve the Bill by postponing the second reading for six months was lost by seven votes to six. Observe, the vote was on the amendment—not on the motion that the Bill should be read a second time. We believe that May's Parliamentary Practice lays down the principle that the amendment in such a case has failed if the Council must be called upon to vote on the substantive motion. This was not done, and so far as we can see the Bill as it stands has not passed the second reading. Nevertheless, the Council went into Committee on the Bill and afterwards resumed. If it be a fact that the substantive motion should have been put—and it certainly was not—the failure to do so violates the rest of the proceedings on the Bill, a condition of things which might not be regretted by certain members of the community, although it would be decidedly embarrassing for the Government.

#### THE CALLOUS COULIEH.

It is one of the trials of a weak and morbid humanity that even the most sedate of us are at times to become the unwilling butt of a bantering crowd who see in us, though the rich humour and indulge in the most hysterical mirth at our expense. Of course, the day will come, be sure of that, but there is little consolation in that at the moment. The individual who executes a double somersault on a tray piece of orange peel or inadvertently walks into the harbour in full dress can seldom understand why the onlookers should rock themselves into an apoplectic fit on his account. But let the tables be turned and it is wonderful how the viewpoint changes. Of full people, however, who can accept a ludicrous situation with equanimity there is none who can approach the Chinese coolie and in spite of fearful odds he will pursue the even tenor of his way as if nothing had happened. A correspondent witnessed what must have been a quaint and comical scene on the Peak Tramway the other day—that is to say there was a subtle humour in it for those who were not concerned with the result. One of the numerous coolies who bring tiffin to town for their masters became so engrossed in an argument with his fellow that he forgot the presence of the arrangement, of time of which he was in charge. In the enthusiasm of the moment he seems to have delivered the stand a tremendous bump with the result that the complete outfit landed on the track. Perhaps we have got the details of a trifling tangled but let that pass. The fact remains that the varied contents were mixed, in a glorious hodge-podge, while the gravy meandered gently down the slope into a neighbouring nullah. Was that coolie dismayed? Not a bit of it. He valiantly sat to work and raked up by the handful the odd fragments of beef and chicken and fish in one grand olla-podrida and deposited the mess with care in equal proportions in the different cans. We have often wondered whether when the fests of loaves and fishes was over, the disciples rammed bread-crumbs and fish bones high and dry, piled high into cans and the same basket divided them neatly like a conscientious mail servant. Now we know. They followed the example of the Chinese coolies on the Peak Tramway. Each can contained an equal proportion of fish, fish and chicken, with gravy, sand and slysh, water and condiments. Most of the spectators of the incident enjoyed it as an impromptu farce, but there were many melancholy and disengaged countenances there. For the rapidly with which the scattered food was swept up showed that the hooligan was adept at the business. The accident was not noticed. The defendant then told her story. She said that it was the other party who was the cause of the trouble. Complainant, she said, accused her of being on friendly terms with one of her male friends, and had accused her of writing to the priests slandering her. The trouble first started after defendant had returned from Church on the 7th.

The magistrate, a man, said that the trouble was caused by three women, but defendant was cross-examined; complainant said that her husband was in Australia. The name she gave was that of her maiden name. It was not a fact that once she was going to be god-mother to a girl, and that the priest had refused her. She did not accuse the defendant of writing to the priests slandering her. She never accused the defendant of improper conduct. Another witness, a man, said that the trouble was caused by three women, but defendant was cross-examined; complainant said that her husband was in Australia. The name she gave was that of her maiden name. It was not a fact that once she was going to be god-mother to a girl, and that the priest had refused her. She did not accuse the defendant of writing to the priests slandering her. The trouble first started after defendant had returned from Church on the 7th.

The magistrate (Mr. Hasland) found that both parties were to blame. In order to prevent any further trouble he bound them over in the sum of \$100 each to keep the peace for six months.

#### JUNK HELD UP.

TWO MEN KILLED IN A PIRATIC ATTACK.

[From Our Own Correspondent]

Canton, 16th June.

Two days ago, at 6 o'clock in the morning, a passenger junk which was on her way from Keungshan to Keungmoen, was held up by a number of pirates who, passing a place called Lung Loo Sha, the guards and the crew on board the junk offered vigorous resistance to their assailants and during the encounter, one of the guards and during the encounter, one of the guards and the pilot were killed, and three others were wounded.

#### LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Legislative Council was held in the Council Chamber last Thursday. Present—His Excellency the Governor, Sir Frederick Lugard, K.C.M.O., Colonel Darlie, Hon. Mr. A. M. Thomson (Colonial Secretary), Hon. Sir Henry Baskerville (Attorney-General), Hon. Mr. C. McI. Meister (Colonial Treasurer), Hon. Mr. P. N. H. Jones (Director of Public Works), Hon. Mr. F. J. Badley (Captain of the Royal Naval Forces), Hon. Mr. H. K. Brown (Registrar General), Hon. Dr. H. K. Brown, G.M.C., Hon. Mr. E. A. Hewitt, Hon. Mr. W. J. Grossop, Hon. Mr. E. Osborne, Hon. Mr. Murray Stewart, and Mr. G. Clementi (Clerk of Council).

#### MINUTES.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

#### PAPER.

The Colonial Secretary laid on the table the Report of the Superintendent of Prison for 1908.

#### FINANCE.

The Colonial Secretary laid on the table the report of the Finance Committee (No. 6).

#### FINANCIAL MINUTES.

The Colonial Secretary laid on the table Financial Minutes Nos. 26 and 27. It was agreed that they be referred to the Finance Committee.

#### THE PRISON ORDINANCE.

The Attorney-General moved the first reading of an Ordinance to amend The Prison Ordinance, 1899.

#### THE COLONIAL SECRETARY SECONDED.

The Colonial Secretary seconded. The Ordinance makes it an offence, punishable on summary conviction, for an officer of a prison to give a prisoner any article of which by such prisoner is prohibited by the prison rules or regulations.

#### TRAMWAYS.

The Attorney General moved the first reading of a Bill entitled an Ordinance to amend The Tramways Ordinance, 1883.

#### THE COLONIAL SECRETARY SECONDED.

Bill read a first time.

The object of this Bill is to compel persons travelling by tram to produce their tickets on request of a Tramway servant, and to bring within the scope of section 62 of the principal Ordinance offenders against the preceding sections 61 and 62.

#### PUBLIC SERVICE.

The Attorney General moved the second reading of the Bill entitled an Ordinance to transfer to certain officers of the Public Service certain duties at present performed by other officers.

He said that the purpose of this measure was to bring into the public service the members attached to the Bill, that was to transfer from the Department of the Governor, the Colonial Secretary and the Registrar-General duties connected with licences and registration. For instance it was proposed to invest the Captain Superintendent of Police instead of His Excellency the Governor with authority to grant pawn broker's licences. It was not thought necessary that an applicant should have to approach the Governor to get a pawn broker's licence. Other licences to be granted by the Captain Superintendent of Police were those to keep dangerous goods, gun licences, duties in connection with the Vaccination Ordinance, etc.

Mr. Hewitt, in connection with clause 6 of the Bill, protested on general principles against the continuous attempt to whittle away the powers of the Sanitary Board. For years it had been decided that Hongkong should not have a Municipal Council but recognising that the citizens had some right to deal with matters concerning themselves the Sanitary Board was instituted with unofficial members to represent the public. All legislation since, however, had been designed to reduce the authority of the Board and he thought the time had arrived when they should make a protest against that sort of thing. If the Government thought the Board inadvisable than the Government should say so and abolish the Sanitary Board. The feeling was abroad that the people had less and less control of municipal matters.

The Attorney-General said that was a matter that could be dealt with in Committee.

The Colonial Secretary seconded that the Bill be read a second time.

#### AGREED.

Bill went into Committee, in the course of which the Governor contended the views of Mr. Hewitt, holding that there was no idea of reducing the powers of the Sanitary Board.

#### PATENTS, ORDINANCE.

The Attorney-General moved the second reading of the Bill entitled An Ordinance to amend the Patents Ordinance 1897.</

## THE SHANGHAI ALHAMBRA.

## GAMBLING RESUMED.

Pending the settlement of negotiations which are now proceeding between the Municipal Council and the Spanish authorities it will be remembered that the barriers erected on the Sicawi Road by the police in order to prevent people from proceeding to the Alhambra for the purpose of betting, were recently removed. Since their removal, new roulette wheels have been installed by the proprietors of the Alhambra to replace those smashed by the police in their raid, and gambling is, for the moment, being carried on as openly and as freely as ever, reports the *N. C. C. News* of 5th last.

Two machines are located in the bar, and into these twenty-cent pieces may be dropped. Betting is done by means of six colours—red, white, blue, black, green and yellow. These machines received plenty of attention and many twenty-cent pieces too. Of course, most of the bystanders have system which they believe to be infallible until they put them into operation.

The room in which the roulette wheels are situated is the one that attracts the major portion of the visitors. In this room two new tables have been installed, and although on Thursday evening only one wheel was in operation, it was well-patronized. There were three attendants in charge of the table. One seemed to be a Spaniard, another was an Austrian and the third was a Japanese. The Austrian and the Japanese sold chips and took them back again with great frequency. The Japanese also spun the wheel and the ivory ball and called the winning number. The duty of the Spanish-looking person was not apparent; he simply smoked innumerable cigarettes. Many bank notes changed hands in exchange for chips.

An admission fee of \$2 is now charged to witness the vaudeville entertainment that is run in conjunction with the Alhambra.

## SINO-JAPANESE RELATIONS.

## SPEECH BY DR. MORRISON.

At the inaugural banquet of the International Press Association at the Imperial Hotel, Tokyo, on May 29, Dr. Morrison, Peking correspondent of the *Times*, responding to the toast of his health, said:

I have to thank you for the honour you have done me in inviting me to the inaugural banquet of your association and to thank you for the opportunity thus given me of expressing my cordial appreciation of the usefulness and attention that have been shown me during my several visits to this hospitable country.

I was an early believer in the greatness of Japan and early convinced myself of the great position she was destined to attain among the foremost nations of the world. To this conviction I have adhered unfalteringly. Equally sincere was the conviction that I early formed and since have held of the infinite possibilities of the future of China, covering as it does so large an expanse of the world's surface and peopled as it is by virtue and industrious, race individually capable of attaining to the highest degree of development, intellectual and physical.

Until quite recent years, China presented the remarkable phenomenon of a vast extension of race existing concurrently with a continued shrinkage of the area of her Empire. National sentiment in China stimulated by self-denying agreements of several Powers demands that further diminution of that area of Empire shall cease, and that the nation's shall increase in strength and solidarity.

Those of us who live among the Chinese and are animated by a sincere sympathy with their aspirations and who witness the efforts they are making to follow, however haltingly, in the footsteps of Japan advance their position among the nations have viewed with regret the course of recent relations and the obstruction of differences tending to impede the harmonious co-operation of the two great Empires of the Orient. We will rejoice when those irritating misunderstandings shall have been removed, as there is every reason to believe that they will be removed, and nothing can more effectively contribute towards their removal than the Press of the two countries, especially a press inspired, as is this International Press Association, with a lofty desire to promote international amity.

Feeling as I do a deep regard for the welfare of the country in which I live nothing has been more gratifying to me during my present visit to Tokyo than the expressions of goodwill towards China which I have heard from all classes of Japanese—genuine expressions of sympathy with a country to whose ancient civilisation Japan has owed so much in the past and whose people have only so recently awakened to consciousness of nationality.

## PEKIN SYNDICATE REPORT.

The Peking Syndicate report and accounts now to hand are for the eighteen months up to the end of last June, so that the directors are gradually making up time. For the future it is proposed to make up the accounts to June 30, and submit them in the following spring.

For the first time a profit and loss account is submitted. It is in the form it would have assumed had the unification scheme gone through, and covers the period from the date of the incorporation of the company, March 17, 1897, to June 30, 1900. The balance to the credit of profit and loss account is £1,126,128, but the directors state that they are unable to recommend a dividend, although the amount is sufficient to justify the payment of one, as it has not been found possible since the rejection of the unification scheme to formulate separate profit and loss accounts for the Shansi shares on the one hand and the Ordinary and Deferred on the other. The output appears to be gradually increasing, and by the end of June, according to the consulting engineers' report, will be 10,000 tons per fortnight. So far the demand has been purely local and for household purposes, but as the supply increases it is intended to introduce the coal to shipping companies, and foreign men-of-war on the China station. The borehole results appear to be promising, for they show, according to the report that north-north-west of the fault in which shafts Nos. 1 and 2 are situated there is a coal field containing six million tons in sight, and to the south and south-east of the fault there is another field of equally good coal of undetermined extent.

THE Sandakan correspondent of the *Singapore Free Press* writes:—We hear that Mr. Chittenden, who was in charge of the oil prospecting party here, is leaving for Europe by the next steamer, the *Marudu*. The scientific staff will, we understand, remain at work, which probably means that Mr. Chittenden will not be very long at home. The British Borneo Exploration Co. have just received an addition to their staff, in the shape of a geologist from Europe. We hope this augurs that something has been found worthy of wide consideration, as Borneo badly wants some such fillip at present, and hardly anything better could be imagined than a good oil or mineral discovery.

## ALLEGED MANSLAUGHTER.

## THE KIUKIANG AFFAIR.

A Kiukiang despatch, of the 2nd inst., to the *Peking Daily News* makes reference to the case of alleged manslaughter, alluded to in our telegram column during the week. The Peking paper says:—Great dissatisfaction prevails owing to Prefect Hsu Hsi Ku not acting in accordance with the instructions from his superior in the case in which an English police officer has been charged with killing a scholar. The instructions referred to above are as follows:—

Kiukiang, 21st May.

The Governor has now despatched Prefect Hsu Hsi Ku to proceed to the Prefect of Kiukiang and to co-operate with him to deal with this case. Taotai Li of the Foreign Bureau had a long conversation with Prefect Hsu Hsi Ku before he left which is reported to be as follows:—Sir, you are now sent on a mission which involves serious and important issues. Do what is right and never permit yourself to be tempted by fascinating words from anybody. In connection with this case I have in mind four important items to which I desire to draw your attention, namely: first, the death of Yu Fat Ching was brought about by the hand he received, his corpse therefore forms a source from which proof will be obtained, and it has to be preserved at all cost for post mortem examination; secondly, when post mortem examination takes place, you will have to secure the presence of not only an English doctor and the British Consul-General, but the presence of doctors of other nationalities; thirdly, you are to keep strict watch of the movements of the English police officer in order not to let him escape; fourthly, do all your utmost to see that the people do not become excited over the matter. These four principal items, Sir, are important ones. You exercise caution and discretion. Do not take rash steps and respect yourself.

Moreover, Sir, you are a deep medical student. I have no doubt that you know what are the best steps to take so that when the case is finished His Excellency will have nothing to regret for having appointed you to this mission.

## JAPANESE SETTLEMENT IN HANKOW.

## COMPLETION OF WORKS.

A Hankow message to the *Osaka Mainichi* says:—The completion of the official works on the Japanese settlement at Hankow having been completed, the occasion was celebrated on the 1st instant by a dinner. There were present more than 200 guests, comprising foreign Consuls, members of the municipal councils of various nations, Chinese officials, and the leading Japanese residents. A number of officers from the Japanese cruiser *Akashi* and *Osaka* in the harbour were also present. In the subject—by Dr. Miyajima, quoted by the *Tokyo Asahi*, may be found interesting. The same commonly found in Japan, he says, may be divided into three species, namely, the Egyptian (Alexandria) rat, the gutter rat, and black rat. The first-named, which has a long tail, is the commonest, and will be found in nearly every household; the second, as its name implies, lives in sewers or gutters and has a short tail; while the third, which is indigenous to Asia, migrated to Europe in the Middle Ages and to America during the sixteenth century. It is now found in nearly every part of the world. The gutter rat was first found in Western China. It migrated thence into Russia in the seventeenth century and subsequently to Western Europe, spreading during the eighteenth century to France, Germany, and other countries.

Dr. Miyajima then proceeds to mention the great fecundity of rats. About a hundred days after they are born they begin to breed, and the animals bear six young on an average, the time of gestation being about 35 days. For example, a pair of rats that are born on New Year's Day will multiply into 128 rats by the end of the year. Taking the human population of Tokyo at 1,000,000 and assuming that there live in the city a similar number of rats, this latter will increase to 13,500,000 at the end of twelve months. It is computed that the Tokyo Municipality has bought up during the last four years 1,500,000 rats a year on an average, only 125,000 rats thus being destroyed in a month. Supposing that the rats in Tokyo multiply at the rate of 13,500,000 a year, no work of extermination will be effective unless something like 945,000 are killed every month. At present 95,000 per annum is spent by the Tokyo authorities for the destruction of the rodents, and according to this rate 7,000,000 would be necessary for the total extirpation of rodents in the capital. Of course, this is merely a calculation based on surmise, but there is no doubt that the number of rats destroyed at present represents only a small fraction of those living, and consequently as a preventive measure of plague the measures taken are not very effective.

With regard to Dr. Miyajima's observations regarding rats, the following extract may be read with interest:—

The two species to which the name rat is most strictly applicable are the so-called old English black rat, *Mus ratus*, and the common brown or Norway rat, *M. domesticus*. The first of these is a comparatively small and lightly-built animal, seldom exceeding about 7 inches in length, with a slender head, large ears, and a long thin tail about 8 or 9 inches in length. Its colour is, at least in all temperate climates, a peculiar bluish black, rather lighter on the belly, the ears, feet, and tail being also black; but in tropical regions it is represented by grey or mottled-backed and white-bellied race to which the name of Alexandria rat has been applied, owing to its having been first discovered at Alexandria, but which cannot be considered to be really specifically distinct from the true black rat. Its disposition is milder and more tameable than that of *Mus*, *domesticus*, and it is therefore the species to which the tame white and pied rats kept as pets commonly belong. It is said that in some parts of Germany *M. ratus* has been lately rearing itself and increasing at the expense of *M. domesticus*, but this seems very unlikely from the previous history of the two animals.

"The brown or Norway rat, *M. domesticus*, is a heavily built animal, growing to 8 or 9 inches in length, with a blunt rounded head, small ears, and a comparatively short tail—always shorter than the head and body combined, and generally not longer than the body alone. Its colour is a uniform greyish brown, above, and white below, the ears, feet, and tail being flesh-coloured; melanistic varieties are by no means rare, and these are often mistaken for true black rats, but the differences in size and proportions form a ready means of distinguishing the two. The brown rat is believed to be a native of Western China where a wild race has been recently discovered so like it as to be practically indistinguishable. The two species agree fully in their predaceous habits, omnivorous diet, and great fecundity. They bear four or five times in the year from four to ten blind and naked young, which are in their turn able to breed at an age of about six months. The time of gestation is about twenty days."—*Japan Gazette*.

ACCORDING to native reports the gentry living in the vicinity of Hsien-hu have petitioned the Viceroy, at Nanking, against the holding of the regatta at Hsien-hu. His Excellency has ordered the Shanghai Tawil to communicate with the Senior Guard on the subject.

## UNIQUE PROSPECTING.

## POSSIBLE STROKE OF FORTUNE FOR NAGASAKI.

A short time ago, says the *Nagasaki Press*, it was rumoured abroad that rich coal beds had been discovered in our midst and that Nagasaki would boom and expand to calamitous dimensions within a very brief period. With sufficient circumstantial evidence to dispel the idea that we were being fooled entirely, we set about finding out all there was to know about the matter, which is, briefly, as follows:—

Mr. Kataoka, a well known merchant in

Oura, Nagasaki, has discovered a rich bed of coal in the narrow channel between Karose Island and Sakito Island, near Nagasaki. The discovery was made by shell-divers, and is lying at the bottom of the sea, from four to nine fathoms from the surface and covers a large area. This unique colliery only needs competent divers and explosives to raise the mineral, but the owner's plans are not yet public property and up to the present we understand he has gone no further than making application to the authorities for permission to work his "surprise mine." Mr. Kataoka informs us that the coal, a sample of which he has in the office, is of good quality, though soft, and will probably burn out a good steam fuel.

Apart from the foregoing, Mr. Kataoka has extensive works in progress on Sakito Island, close to the Kyushu Tando Kisen Kaisha (Steam Colliery Co.), which may be in working order within about two years; producing coal to an unlimited extent. The proceeds from this and his sea-bed colliery, will be more than sufficient to supply all demands. Nagasaki will be the principal depot for the output and, according to the present outlook, the good townspeople of Nagasaki may look forward to the port's resurrection in the near future, the result of local enterprise.

## RATS AND PLAGUE.

## DESTRUCTION AND MULTIPLICATION OF THE RODENTS.

Since it has been demonstrated beyond all doubt that the rat is one of the most formidable agencies in the propagation of plague, the Japanese authorities have instituted a vigorous crusade against rodents with a view to their extirpation. Thousands of yen have been expended by various municipalities for the destruction of rats, but the work of extermination seems as far off as when it was begun, so rapid is their fecundity.

Since the advice of Dr. Koch to keep cats for the destruction of rats on the occasion of his visit to Japan last year, the value of the felines has greatly risen in popular estimation. In the meantime, the leading municipal authorities have not discontinued the purchasing of rats, which command a price of from 2 to 5 yen a head.

In this connection, some remarks on the subject—by Dr. Miyajima, quoted by the *Tokyo Asahi*, may be found interesting. The same commonly found in Japan, he says, may be divided into three species, namely, the Egyptian (Alexandria) rat, the gutter rat, and black rat. The first-named, which has a long tail, is the commonest, and will be found in nearly every household; the second, as its name implies, lives in sewers or gutters and has a short tail; while the third, which is indigenous to Asia, migrated to Europe in the Middle Ages and to America during the sixteenth century. It is now found in nearly every part of the world. The gutter rat was first found in Western China. It migrated thence into Russia in the seventeenth century and subsequently to Western Europe, spreading during the eighteenth century to France, Germany, and other countries.

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Taking the human population of Tokyo at 1,000,000 and assuming that there live in the city a similar number of rats, this latter will increase to 13,500,000 at the end of twelve months. It is computed that the Tokyo Municipality has bought up during the last four years 1,500,000 rats a year on an average, only 125,000 rats thus being destroyed in a month. Supposing that the rats in Tokyo multiply at the rate of 13,500,000 a year, no work of extermination will be effective unless something like 945,000 are killed every month.

At present 95,000 per annum is spent by the Tokyo authorities for the destruction of the rodents, and according to this rate 7,000,000 would be necessary for the total extirpation of rodents in the capital. Of course, this is merely a calculation based on surmise, but there is no doubt that the number of rats destroyed at present represents only a small fraction of those living, and consequently as a preventive measure of plague the measures taken are not very effective.

With regard to Dr. Miyajima's observations regarding rats, the following extract may be read with interest:—

The two species to which the name rat is most strictly applicable are the so-called old English black rat, *Mus ratus*, and the common brown or Norway rat, *M. domesticus*. The first of these is a comparatively small and lightly-built animal, seldom exceeding about 7 inches in length, with a slender head, large ears, and a long thin tail about 8 or 9 inches in length. Its colour is, at least in all temperate climates, a peculiar bluish black, rather lighter on the belly, the ears, feet, and tail being also black; but in tropical regions it is represented by grey or mottled-backed and white-bellied race to which the name of Alexandria rat has been applied, owing to its having been first discovered at Alexandria, but which cannot be considered to be really specifically distinct from the true black rat. Its disposition is milder and more tameable than that of *Mus*, *domesticus*, and it is therefore the species to which the tame white and pied rats kept as pets commonly belong. It is said that in some parts of Germany *M. ratus* has been lately rearing itself and increasing at the expense of *M. domesticus*, but this seems very unlikely from the previous history of the two animals.

"The brown or Norway rat, *M. domesticus*, is a heavily built animal, growing to 8 or 9 inches in length, with a blunt rounded head, small ears, and a comparatively short tail—always shorter than the head and body combined, and generally not longer than the body alone. Its colour is a uniform greyish brown, above, and white below, the ears, feet, and tail being flesh-coloured; melanistic varieties are by no means rare, and these are often mistaken for true black rats, but the differences in size and proportions form a ready means of distinguishing the two. The brown rat is believed to be a native of Western China where a wild race has been recently discovered so like it as to be practically indistinguishable. The two species agree fully in their predaceous habits, omnivorous diet, and great fecundity. They bear four or five times in the year from four to ten blind and naked young, which are in their turn able to breed at an age of about six months. The time of gestation is about twenty days."—*Japan Gazette*.

ACCORDING to native reports the gentry living in the vicinity of Hsien-hu have petitioned the Viceroy, at Nanking, against the holding of the regatta at Hsien-hu. His Excellency has ordered the Shanghai Tawil to communicate with the Senior Guard on the subject.

## THE MOZAMBIQUE CONVENTION.

## YOKOHAMA FOREIGN BOARD OF TRADE.

## SPEECHES BY MR. CHIROL AND DR. MORRISON.

## FOREIGN MERCHANTS AND THE FOREIGN PRESS.

It is not a little strange that no telegraphic information should have been received, as the Far East concerning the important new agreement that has recently been concluded between the Transvaal and the Province of Mozambique, to replace the *modus vivendi* of December 1901 and the addendum of 1904. The convention was arranged at a lengthy conference between Messrs. Louis Botha, Smuts and Hull, on the Transvaal, and Major Rosso and Captain Dalmat, on the Portuguese side. Negotiations were carried on at Pretoria. The agreement, which was signed on April 1, is for a period of ten years, but provision is made in the usual way for renewal. It is divided into four parts, the first of which deals with the native question. Henceforth the Mozambique Government will issue licences allowing duly accredited representatives of the Transvaal mines to recruit native labour within its territories for one year's service, subject to certain equitable but unimportant conditions. The second part refers to railways and ports. Both governments are pledged to facilitate and develop the import and export trade of the Transvaal, via Lourenco Marques. It was found necessary to make special arrangements in regard to the "competitive area" of the Transvaal. Between fifty and fifty-five per cent. of the overseas traffic of that section is to be secured to the Lourenco Marques route, and remedial measures are to be taken that it limit is either exceeded or not reached. Provision is also made for regulating the rates on both sides of the competitive area and for a division of income between the two administrations. A Board of four members shall be entrusted with the charge of Delagoa Bay port, two members being nominated by Mozambique and two by the Transvaal. The Chairman of the Board shall be a Portuguese, with only a deliberative vote. With these two differences smoothed away the delegates turned their attention to the third part, to commercial intercourse, and arranged for an interchange of the products of the two colonies. Part IV enacts that the agreement shall remain valid if the Union of South Africa be established.

No happier supplement to the Union of South Africa could have been effected than a settlement of the difficulties between the Transvaal and Mozambique. There have been many dissensions between the two colonies in the past for which the blame, it is to be feared, must be laid upon the Transvaal. In 1868 Pretorius, President of the Transvaal, endeavoured to annex Delagoa Bay on the pretext that it was the natural outlet of the Transvaal to the sea. The ownership of Delagoa Bay had not then been clearly established, and England and Portugal, the only countries interested in the Transvaal's ambitions, also laid claims to the port, both apparently with some show of reason, so after four years' peaceful negotiations their contentions were referred to the President of France for arbitration. The Transvaal thereupon withdrew its untenable claim in favour of Portugal on the understanding that should the award in Portugal's favour the South African Republic should have special facilities for the importation of goods through Delagoa Bay. Great Britain and Portugal then agreed that the Boers were unable to raise the capital to build the line; but in 1883 Colonel MacMurdo, an American, obtained a concession to build a railway line from the bay to the Transvaal frontier. In 1889 the Portuguese Government seized the railway line on the slender plea that the Transvaal frontier lay five miles beyond Komati, the inland terminus. Against this England and America protested strongly to the Portuguese Government, and the matter was referred to arbitration by the Swiss Government. The proceedings lasted for ten years and £900,000 compensation

## Dock Co.'s Secretary.

COMPLIMENTARY DINNER TO MR. GEO. A. CALDWELL.

COMPLETION OF TWENTY-FIVE YEARS' SERVICE.

"Let us put our shoulders to the same wheel!" That was the refrain which pervaded the burden of the remarks of almost every speaker who addressed the convivial gathering at the Hongkong Hotel on Saturday evening last. The occasion was the celebration of Mr. Geo. A. Caldwell's completion of twenty-five years in the service of the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd. The complimentary banquet was tendered by a few of his friends—gentlemen who had been associated with the popular and energetic secretary of this great industrial institution, either at the head office or at the different establishments in Hungshun, Yau-tum, and Aberdeen. The function was intended as a mark of esteem in which Mr. Caldwell is held by the European staff—past and present. It served its purpose admirably, and from start to finish Saturday's dinner, (followed as it was by an evening of congratulatory addresses and harmony testifying to the admirable *esprit de corps* which animates the Hongkong Dock "bands"). The hosts of the evening were—Messrs. Thos. Neave (chairman), C. W. Alexander, F. J. Agabek, F. C. Anderson, G. Beck, C. R. Crispin, W. Davison, W. F. Ford, Chas. Flitcock, Jr., U. C. Galluzi, J. Hand, Lo Chung Kue, Jas. McLaughlin, Capt. N. G. Major, Messrs. R. A. Nicholson, R. V. Rutter, J. M. V. dos Remedios, W. J. Rutter, Wm. Stewart, C. D. Silas, H. S. Wynne, Jno. Lambert, R.M.R. (Lloyd's Surveyor), and Donald Macdonald, Mr. Alex. C. Squair, who occupied the vice-chair during the evening, assisted Mr. Neave, in his arduous duties, with considerable efficiency. Mr. J. P. Brage (of the *Hongkong Telegraph*) was present as a guest, Messrs. E. C. Wilks and W. C. Jack, who had been invited, were unable to be present owing to their absence from the Colony.

The hall was tastefully decorated with flowers for the occasion. Flanking the table was a flag of the Dock Co., on the left, and facing the Chairman's seat. To the right of Mr. T. Neave sat the honoured guest of the evening and to his left was Mr. Jno. Lambert, who was the senior representing the "Old Boys" associated with the halcyon days of the Dock Co., when, as Mr. Lambert himself put it, in the course of his address, "all they need worry about was to get the work done as rapidly as they could in order to get the next ship in awaiting her turn to be dry-docked. And to look cheerfully to the bonuses which were voted to them as cheerfully by a shareholder at each half-yearly meeting."

When justice had been done to the excellent dinner and glasses charged, the Chairman rose and proposed the toast of the evening.

Mr. Neave said:—Mr. Caldwell and Gentlemen—When asked to preside over this gathering I felt, at first, diffident as to whether I could do full justice to the occasion. However, a pleasant duty is always an easy one and this one will be a very pleasant one indeed for me to perform. In the world at the present time we seem to be very much interested in making "records" of all kinds. One day it may be a record Ocean steamship passage; another day a record railway journey. Again, we are interested in some new record made in sports, or we condole with each other over the record depression in trade through which Hongkong is passing at present. May that soon change?

But the record, gentlemen, in which we are especially interested to-night is a record of twenty-five years of successful service rendered by Mr. Caldwell to the Dock Company, and I say that this is the record, that appeals to us most of all. (Applause). Mr. Caldwell, I wish to tell you, on behalf of those present to-night, that your unfailing courtesy and kindness to all that come in contact with you have gained our esteem and regard, and I now have much pleasure in asking you to accept from those present this silver time-piece as a small memento of this occasion, and I hope you may be long spared in health to add to your success in the future. (Applause.)

The souvenir of that most interesting function was a handsome desk clock on a sterling silver mounting. The clock was enclosed in a morocco-leather case. On the clock was engraved the following inscription:—

"Presented to Mr. Geo. A. Caldwell

By a few friends.

12th June, 1884-1900."

Having accepted the presentation, Mr. Caldwell, who, on rising, was received with loud applause, said, "that their extreme kindness had laid upon him a difficult task, as he found it impossible to find words to adequately thank them for the high honour they had done him by their handsome entertainment of him that evening, and he felt at a loss how to acknowledge the great compliment that had been paid him by the presence there of so many of his colleagues, past and present. He thanked them for their flattering reception of the toast of his health proposed in such kind terms by Mr. Neave and he wished he could feel he deserved even half of what he had said. He could, however, say that he had always endeavoured to do his duty to the Company in a conscientious way and had at all times tried to treat with courtesy every one with whom he had come into contact in business, whether he was in or outside of the Company, and he hoped he had not altogether failed. In a quarter of a century's continuous service in the same concern, one naturally saw many ups and downs in its affairs and during his twenty-five years he had seen numerous changes in the staff, many with whom he had worked having been removed by various causes. Such happenings gave one pause and set him thinking. Other changes, no doubt, were before them and who was to say where some of the company then assembled might be a year from then. Wherefore he felt the greater pleasure in that gathering of his fellow-workers and his hope was that they might all be spared many years yet to work together shoulder to shoulder towards restoring the old Company to its former position of prosperity. He thought he had been more than sufficiently honoured by the complimentary dinner they had given him, but when he regarded the handsome presentation that Mr. Neave had made to him on their behalf he felt somewhat overwhelmed and it had touched him very kindly. He thanked them very sincerely for their souvenir, which he would always prize very highly, and it would at all times remind him of that happy occasion and of the many kind friends he saw seated around that table. (Applause.)

"*Our nova.*"

The next toast submitted was that of the "Old Boys." It was proposed by the Vice-chairman, Mr. Squair, who said:—Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen—You all know what a retiring, modest sort of "Chief" I am—(laughter)—at the same time I cannot refrain from heartily thanking you all for your company. There is a well-known truism that you require to live with a man to know him, and I venture to say that when you work and rub shoulders with a man for years you are in a position to know him in the fullest

sense of the word. We can scarcely conceive a better man to work under than Mr. Caldwell. (Applause). He despises the servile, crouching assistant, as much as he does the eye-servant. He handles all the duties that fall to his share with consummate tact and despatch, and is a strong believer in the old adage, "All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy." When work is up to date and an opportunity comes round he advocates for it on behalf of others. A well-known German skipper on this coast, in handing me some shares to be transferred into his own name, the other day jocosely remarked that he did not despair of a magnificient total when the present strenuous times are taken into consideration. The "Empire Day" announcement from the Taikoo Hong burst upon the Colony with agreeable suddenness, and yesterday you were able to officially confirm the report you were the first to give of the Canton Viceroy's splendid help towards the endowment funds. Two hundred thousand dollars in a lump sum with the promise of more to come shows the largeness of heart of the Chinese people who are ever ready to manifest their gratitude in a tangible form. Viceroy Chang Jen-chun saw in the project a benevolent move on the part of Sir Frederick Lugard to advance the moral and intellectual interests of the Chinese people, especially those of South China, and as readily, in the words of the Governor, "welcomed the scheme as one which would confer a benefit on the people and promote friendship and cooperation in high objects between our (the British and Chinese) nations." The Chinese Viceroy's appreciation of the project at once took practical form and his ability to provide almost at once a sixth part of the total amount of money required to set the University on a permanent working footing speaks volumes for the enthusiasm with which he has seized upon the idea of the immediate neighbourhood of Canton and for the energy with which he went about to give effect to that spirit of enthusiasm. My information is that the two lakhs of dollars was made available under viceregal instructions to the Siu-hau-chu, or Board of Reorganisation, the Provincial Treasurer, and the Salt Commissioner. As a result of the manifesto, which has been issued by H.E. Chang, and an excellent summary of which I first read in the *Hongkong Telegraph*, which has been addressed to the officials, merchants, and gentry of the Province under his administration, I should not be surprised if a sum almost equal to that donated by the Viceroy is raised within the next month or so. I have it on the best authority in Canton that the officials and *hao-kuei* of the district have been infected with the venerable Viceroy's enthusiasm in the scheme. The Chinese race is nothing if not an eminently practical one, and with an eye to the inestimable advantages which will accrue to the nation from an University established on the very threshold of their doors, they eagerly came forward with their quota to assist in the successful and early founding of the institution.

The support from the Viceroy is undoubtedly a feather in the cap of the Governor, Sir Frederick Lugard. I confess that, with many others with whom I have discussed the subject, I was sceptical of the Colony's ability to raise the £1,000,000 within the short period of six months. The result, however, has proved that Sir Frederick has obtained a closer insight into Chinese sentiments than many, with longer experience of these people, have done. And his confidence in them has been amply justified. It also bequeaths a masterly diplomacy on the part of the British Governor which has raised British prestige in Chinese eyes to a very considerable degree. What if Sir Frederick had yielded to the clamours of anti-Canton subversive coin declaimers and placed a ban on them against admission into Hongkong? Would not this drastic act of prohibition at once raise doubt and suspicion in the minds of Viceroy Chang and his advisers of the friendship of the British colony towards the neighbouring Province? If gratitude is a trait in the Chinese character, ungratefulness is also one of their idiosyncrasies. From a friendly manifestation towards an ambitious Colonial project, Hongkong might have raised a veritable hornet's nest by invoking the ire of the millions of Kwangtung against her trade and institutions. The lessons of boyhood should still be fresh in our minds, and without going any further were the mercantile and manufacturing classes in Canton and the interior to taboo the notes of our local Banks, we should find ourselves landed in a dire predicament.

All things considered there is much to admire and command in the policy adopted by the present Governor of being *fortiter in re, suaviter in modo*. The rabid doctrine of the anti-Chinese party is to be deprecated. We have in the most recent exchange of communications between the heads of the Executive in Canton and Hongkong, a most gratifying manifestation of that perfect understanding which cannot fail of their best results to the advantage of both the British and Chinese people. I am, etc.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

We do not necessarily subscribe the opinions expressed by Correspondents in this column.

## THE HONGKONG UNIVERSITY.

To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph."

I am afraid I have been deviating from the principal object of this correspondence—that Hongkong fully appreciates this latest gift of the Viceroy, which could only have been activated by the highest sense of Christian charity. The period of time within which to collect the entire amount required for the Endowment Fund, upon which understanding Mr. Mody has made his conditional offer, is fast drawing to a close, and it is of vital importance that the balance of the sum should be forthcoming before that time. This has an important bearing on the ultimate success of the scheme, and it is to be hoped that this essential fact will not be lost sight of by those whose duty it is to see the University established. Certainly the Canton Viceroy's gift should act as an incentive to those who have not already subscribed to come forward with the balance still required.

Yours, etc.

A WELL-WISHER.

Hongkong, 1st June, 1900.

## WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph."

Dear Sir—I am just in receipt of a cable from Yokohama advising that a wireless message has been received from the *Empress of China* to the effect that she will reach Yokohama at 2 a.m. on the 16th instant. I would mention that the ship left Vancouver one day late, and as the 16th is her correct date of arrival at Yokohama, she has made up one day on the voyage. To secure information of this kind proves the usefulness of the wireless system, and doubtless you will be glad to take some notice of it in your next issue.—Yours truly,

D. W. GRADDOCK,

General Traffic Agent.

Hongkong, 1st June, 1900.

## SONG BIRDS IN THE COLONY.

To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph."

Sir—I must confess that the somewhat cryptic announcement published in the *Government Gazette* on the preservation of song birds in the Colony, reproduced in your issue of Saturday, has given me no little surprise, and I am glad to say I have since discovered that this view is shared by others who can speak on the subject with authority. That the desire to preserve song birds, which are such a delightful feature of congested cities, Hongkong not excepted, is a sane and sensible one, nobody will for a moment question, but I fail to see where the advantage of despatching magpies wherever found by holders of game licences, as requested in the *Government notification*, comes in. Everybody is acquainted with the timishness of nature which characterizes the magpie, but the evil in by no means pronounced as to justify the drastic step contemplated by those at the helm of affairs. It is a case of

Mr. C. Squair would object at the trial to Mr. Such's evidence, it was absurd, if not entirely unfair, that Mr. Such should be forced to remain in Hongkong. Paragraph 7 of the defence, which had been referred to, said, in effect, that the contract for the purchase or sale of shares could not be enforced because there was a mistake in the subject matter, in that the directors had certain information which was fraudulently concealed. Finally, counsel submitted that it would be unfair to keep Mr. Such in Shanghai, and that if Mr. Wilkinson had been here he would have taken some steps to examine Mr. Such de *hors*.

In reply to his Lordship Mr. Macleod stated that his client was leaving at 12.30 that morning, and the subpoena was served at mid-day the preceding day.

Mr. Wilkinson submitted that however weighty Mr. Macleod's views might be, the Court could not agree with them to such an extent as to say that there was no necessity to call Mr. Such. Counsel submitted that Mr. Such should have mentioned his intention to leave Shanghai to him. If he had done so, his evidence could have been taken *de bene dicto*. He would attach more importance to this application if his friend had brought a certificate from Dr. Macleod stating that Mr. Such had leave Shanghai, as his health was worse now than it was several weeks ago. Counsel was grateful for the courtesy extended to him during his absence, but was informed by Mr. McLean that he had tried to meet Mr. Such's convenience. Such offered to come and give his evidence to Mr. McLean, but he had not kept his appointment. Mr. Such could not say whether he was in a position to give evidence until he was questioned. Mr. McLean had left Shanghai, and Mr. Such intended to leave, so that only one director would be left in the place, and shareholders had received no notice of who was carrying on business for them. Counsel wished to call Mr. Such on the point that the directors allowed information which Mrs. Nazir as a shareholder should have *de bene dicto* to be communicated to others, he was prepared to put his questions to Mr. Such immediately.

Mr. Such's evidence was then taken *de bene dicto*, frequent objections to its character being raised by Mr. Douglas and Mr. Macleod.

## AN EARTHQUAKE.

UNCOMMON IN SINGAPORE.

At about a quarter to two yesterday morning Singapore was visited by an earthquake, which was by no means damage was done, so far as we have learned no damage was done, reports the *Free Press* of 9th inst.

The general method of appreciation of the quake was by sleepers being awakened by a shaking of their bed. Many thought it might be someone walking about in their room, but the lateness of the hour and the absence of all signs of life dispelled that idea. Those who have been in earthquakes before, notably in Japan, immediately appreciated the situation and awaited in some trepidation the development. Fortunately they were not serious.

## MANIFESTATIONS.

The general effects were, on persons, a feeling of sea-sickness, giddiness and instability, and a noticeable destruction of the desire for sleep. On animals the effect was curious. Dogs and cats were frightened and nervous, but were not greatly disturbed till some little time afterwards. They trembled, and horses were subject to the same nervous perturbation. The after-buzz of insects and animals was very marked, and for a little time there was a deathly stillness.

On things inanimate these effects have been recorded. Swinging of the beds and mosquito curtains. Almehairs rattled, heavy or light, and doors creaked and slammed. Pictures were moved out of plumb and remained so in the morning, giving a very groggy appearance to the rooms. Hanging lamps swung and were oscillating for a little time. Water in the bath was disturbed at 12.30 a.m.

None of the instruments at the Observatory at Mount Faber were damaged. The time ball did not drop at noon to day, but this was probably caused by the fusing of the wires by the lightning during the thunder storm. The time ball at Fort Canning fell correctly.

The shock was felt on vessels in the harbour. On Thursday afternoon, the officers of ships commented on the peculiar purple colour of the water. They also noticed a strange colour in the sky in the direction of Java.

Many natives left their houses in alarm and rushed into the streets. They remained in the open until daylight.

Clocks stopped in some houses.

A resident, who was unable to sleep and was reading, says he heard a noise like distant thunder immediately before the quake. The first shock made him giddy.

A European lady reading in Tanglin is under the impression that she was awakened by an explosion and then felt the two shocks. They also made her giddy.

Another resident of Tanglin says he felt slightly sick during the first shock. In his opinion, the first sensation was a succession of sudden sharp jolts. Then after a slight pause, there was a second shock, but the movements were slower and more regular. He went out into the garden and found the moon shining brightly but the sky soon became hazy. The dogs were frightened and did not move when he spoke to them. A visit to the stables showed that the horses were also frightened. They were standing up and came forward timidly.

## ATMOSPHERE AND WEATHER.

Up to within a very short time of the quake, there was no apparent difference in the air. The moon was shining brightly and the night was fine. But immediately the earthquake had subsided the air became hazy and remained so until the thunderstorm of yesterday morning cleared the air. It was distinctly hot yesterday and the day before. The temperature at eight o'clock was 83 deg. and the morning record was also high.

WAS IT AN EARTHQUAKE?

Some people who slept through the night undisturbed are inclined to pooh-pooh the idea of an earthquake. There is ample evidence to show that the shocks did occur. Negative evidence was given by the Office of Tamby, who was asked about the *gempatah* (earth-shake) and said Belum jumps (Not yet met), but that does not disprove the positive.

The nature of the shock seems to have been two waves, the first of which awakened people. Commencing with a small vibration it gradually increased until the shaking was at a maximum. This died away and then there were a second series of vibrations, slightly stronger. These also died away in tremors and nothing further happened. This reckoning assumes that the earlier shocks were the first that awakened the observer.

## FORMER EXPERIENCES.

Singapore and the Malay Peninsula are supposed to be out of the volcanic region included in the long belt that passes from Japan to the Philippines, and thence curves westward through Java and Sumatra. The nearest point of the volcanic belt is to the Kerimons, 30 miles to the west, where there is an extinct volcano which has long been quiescent. The geology indicates nothing of volcanic nature, the basal structure being as far as can be seen masses of granite, which form the beds of all the hills and mountain, and so frequently crop up in hills and boulders.

Still earthquakes are not unknown. There was a tremor in 1852 and another in 1862, but these were possibly only the transmitted effects of seismic disturbances within the volcanic belt. Just as the great explosion and subsequent disturbance following "on the great eruption of Krakatau in 1883" was felt distinctly in Malacca and the Straits.

A personal recollection of 1862 is that it was similar to the one which occurred yesterday. The time was nine o'clock in the evening and the house shook violently, the hanging lamp was set a-swinging, and the water in the fixed bath showed a wave of nearly two inches. The shock was then single, and the natural instinct of taking to the open was followed, so any further shock might not have been noticed.

AREA OF DISTURBANCE.

There seems to have been little disturbance in the Taiping Pagar district, but in the hills of Taiping there is ample record of a severe shock. Likewise in Kampung Glau and the eastern part of the town. However the experience, if a little terrifying, need hardly cause the Municipality any anxiety as to the assessment return for next year. As to the stability of the Fire engine station in Hillside, which seems built on the principle alleged to be in use in Hongkong and other typhoon districts, namely that the walls shall be thicker than they are high, so that when overthrown you get a more lolly house than before.

## DIRECTION OF VIBRATION.

This is very difficult to determine without instruments. The personal feeling of most persons interviewed was that it was east and west. Those whose beds lay abeam the line were most disturbed. Pictures hung on walls running east and west were more disturbed than others, and almehairs placed to face that direction gave a broader basis to the disturbance.

The swinging of the long滴石 was in the direction of west and east, and the general consensus of opinion was that the centre of disturbance was either east or west.

It is interesting to note that the earthquake of Thursday night (or, rather Friday morning) scarcely affected clocks at the Time Ball Observatory on Mount Faber, reports the *Singapore Free Press* of 9th inst. The alderal clock ticks o.3 seconds per day and is the standard. The variations of the solar clock, when day by day from June 1st, o.13 sec; o.11 sec; o.12 sec; o.11 sec; and o.10 sec. Thus there is absolutely nothing to show that the earthquake shocks affected the delicate clocks at the Observatory. The clocks can be compared to within one-fiftieth of a second. The barking at Borneo Wharf has frequently had considerable effect on the clocks.

As we stated on Saturday, there has been given no instance of disturbance in the Tanjong Pagar District, and the above observations also show that the Mt. Faber range cannot

H.E. Tang Shao-yi.

## ARRIVAL IN HONGKONG.

## RECEPTION BY HIS COMPATRIOTS.

16th Inst.

It may be remembered that, some time ago, His Excellency Tang Shao-yi was sent to the United States by the late Emperor Kwang Hsu, in the capacity of a special Envoy to return thanks to the Government of that country for the remission of the Boxer indemnity. After fulfilling his mission he proceeded to Europe and visited the various courts, both in England and the Continent. The Special Envoy embarked on his return journey to China last month. His Excellency arrived in the Colony yesterday evening from Europe on board the German Mail, Capt. P. Mitchell Taylor, A.D.C. to H.E. the Governor, proceeded on board the German liner shortly after arrival and on behalf of Sir Frederick Lugard, invited the distinguished passenger to be a guest at Government House during His Excellency's stay here prior to his departure for Peking. His Excellency paid a visit to Government House this morning and was met by H.E. the Governor, who exchanged felicitous remarks with the illustrious visitor.

H.E. Tang Shao-yi and suite shortly after their arrival last evening proceeded to Glenalay Buildings, formerly occupied by the German Consulate, and which will be used for the pending deliberations in connection with the question of the delimitation of Macao, where the party stayed for the night.

This afternoon, H.E. Tang Shao-yi was the guest of honour at a reception held at the Chinese Club by a number of influential Chinese citizens as a mark of the esteem in which His Excellency is held by both Europeans and Chinese. The distinguished party, which numbered about 120, arrived at about 12.30 p.m. and they were escorted upstairs by a sub-committee. Another sub-committee consisting of the Chairman, Mr. Lau Chiu Pak, awaited the arrival of the guests near the hall and conducted them up to the dining-room on arrival. When the hosts and guests had taken their seats, the Chairman rose and said in Chinese:—Your Excellency and Gentlemen, I feel it a great honour to preside at this meeting, and on behalf of the Chinese merchants and gentry present, as well as the members of this Club, I have great pleasure in bidding you a hearty welcome. We welcome Your Excellency not only as one of China's great officials—great in position and power—but also as one of her most capable and enlightened men of the day. All what you have done have proved that you're possessed of extensive knowledge and remarkable attainments. Of China's most forward Ministers you rank amongst the topmost. Not only the Chinese, but also Europeans who know you hold you in high respect. From being a student-educated abroad, you have, by sheer merit and personal efforts, risen to your present high position. Chance or outside influences did not play a part in your elevation. I do not propose to take up your valuable time by giving a detailed account of your merits and abilities, which are well known to all of us here. Suffice it to say that since you were entrusted with the management of international affairs, in spite of influences having been brought to bear on your action, you have in every matter of importance, succeeded to do the best towards the upholding of your country's dignity and the furthering of your nation's interests. Only men of great capabilities could have achieved this. We seriously hope that on your return now, having gained wider experience and knowledge from abroad, especially as you have visited more than ten countries, you will receive from the Chinese Government a more important and responsible appointment; so that you will be able to exercise your talents and work China up to a level with the most powerful nations of the world. This meeting with Your Excellency long life and prosperity. (Applause.)

H.E. Tang, in replying, said that he was very grateful for what the merchants, his own countrymen, did for him that day. He had had their kind hospitality before and he enjoyed it again now. As far as he could recollect, he must say that it was a shame to himself to admit that he had achieved nothing worthy of such eulogy from the Chairman. The weather was hot enough to make him perspire, but Mr. Lau's remarks made things worse. He could feel the sweat trickling down his back. He then referred to his long journey, during which he visited eleven countries. He did not meet any Chinese until he arrived at Ceylon on his way back. He was very glad to be back to his homeland again. The speaker humorously referred to the present state of trade in Hongkong, which, he hoped, would revive when the cold weather set in. Those present should take the dullness as a temporary rest from hard work. They no doubt needed a holiday in this hot weather. In conclusion, he thanked the meeting heartily for the welcome extended to him. (Applause.)

The gathering was photographed after tea and His Excellency left at about 2 p.m. The party re-embarked on the German Mail leaving for the North at about 4 p.m.

It is not certain whether His Excellency will proceed to Peking via Tientsin or by the Han-kow and Peking Railway.

Sums totalling £40,000 have already been contributed in this country through Members of the Association and their friends.

A pamphlet containing a Memorandum by Sir Frederick Lugard giving full particulars of the scheme, may be obtained on application to the Acting Secretary to the China Association, 159, Cannon Street, E.C. and the Hon. Treasurer will be pleased to receive and acknowledge promise of subscriptions sent to him at that address.

C. J. DUDGEON, Chairman, China Association.

H. C. WILCOX, Acting Secretary.

Commenting on the above, the *Birmingham Post* of 16th May says:—“It will be seen by our advertising columns that the China Association of London are inviting subscriptions towards the project for the establishment of a university at Hongkong. It is not intended that the university shall in any way be influenced by the religious bodies of any denomination whatsoever, the sole aim being to supply a sound secular education. Sums totalling £40,000 have already been contributed in this country through members of the association and their friends. The period for the collection of the sum required for the endowment has been extended to December 31 next.”

From the foregoing it will be seen that Mr. H. N. Mody has again very generously extended the time limit for the collection of the £10,000 required for the endowment and equipment funds by another six months. Why this information has been withheld from Hongkong when it was published in England just a month ago to the very day remains to be explained. The Colony was labouring under the impression that the £10,000 or so (not including H.E. Cheung's undertaking of £10,000) yet remaining to collect must be raised within the next fortnight before Mr. Mody's munificent offer for the building grant could be availed of. Thanks again to that gentleman's further generosity the last third portion of the money need now cause no anxiety, as out of the four lakhs the Governor is already assured of one from the Chinese magnate, while from the merchants and gentry in Canton we have been led to expect another couple of hundred thousand. This leaves a bare one lakh to be subscribed for by the British and foreign Banks and mercantile houses in Hongkong. It should be a strange commentary on the British and foreign sections of the community did they fail to account among them selves for a comparatively small sum out of the £10 and a quarter million dollars required.

The departure of the American Squadron from Yokohama has been postponed. It is stated that the date of sailing has been deferred pending the sitting of a Court-martial on several petty officers and men who have been arrested on charges of stealing gun-fittings which they are alleged to have sold for at least two thousand yen.

From the local agent of the Commercial Union Assurance Company, Ltd., we have received a copy of the *Insurance Monitor* in which there appears a report of the proceedings at the 47th annual general meeting, held in London last month. The report is very satisfactory as may be gathered from an editorial comment from which we extract the following remarks:—

“Prospering in all departments of its extensive business, the Commercial Union Assurance Company experienced last year that comparatively unusual progress which is usually so favourable to the best interests of undertakings of the kind. When there is scarcely an incident by which a year can be remembered, that an insurance office does well and strengthens its resources. Apart from the revenues, separately stated, of three life offices taken over, the Company has now from its own organisation an annual premium income, nearing four millions sterling; and there is every reason to anticipate that the prominent and highly named institution controlled from Corshill will continue to expand and flourish increasingly, able to honour faithfully all the contracts entered into by its enterprising management.”

## Hongkong University Scheme.

## ONE LAKH OF DOLLARS PROMISED.

## CHINESE GENTLEMAN INTERVIEWS THE GOVERNOR.

16th Inst.

A correspondent, writing in our columns the other day, made the statement that the Governor's University scheme had produced an outcrop of surprises. He enumerated them all. To-day we are able to add yet another to his list. The latest surprise is connection with the now practically assured establishment of the Hongkong University is the visit of H. E. Cheung Pat-see to Hongkong the other day. His Excellency arrived from Canton with the express purpose of conferring with His Excellency Sir Frederick Lugard on the question of the proposed University. So satisfied was the Chinese gentleman with the information he was able to obtain from the Governor, as a result of his personal inquiries, that he undertook to Sir Frederick that he would endeavour to raise from among his clansmen the sum of one hundred thousand dollars towards the endowment funds. Failing his ability to collect that sum by public subscription, H.E. Cheung has promised to make up the deficiency, if any, out of his private purse.

Our Canton correspondent makes reference in his letter published to-day to the energy which is being displayed in Canton in the collection of further funds and, incidentally, gives prominence to the fact that H.E. Cheung is exerting himself in the interests of the Governor's project.

## HONGKONG CHINESE SUBSCRIPTIONS.

The collections, up to the 16th inst., by the Chinese sub-committee now amount to Sh14,700. Individual subscriptions not acknowledged are as follows:—

Lau Shan Tang ..... \$1,000  
Kung Yuen Rice Hong ..... 1,000  
Tsang Hon-chu ..... 500  
Li Yung-jung ..... 500  
Li Chung Luen ..... 500  
Yee Wo Picco Goods Shop ..... 500  
Yee Cheung Picco Goods Shop ..... 500  
Cheung Cheung Chi ..... 300  
Luen On Company ..... 200  
Him Wo Picco Goods Shop ..... 200  
Chu Sik-yue ..... 200

## CHINA ASSOCIATION'S APPEAL.

The appeal issued by the China Association in London is in the following terms:—

## PROPOSED UNIVERSITY FOR HONGKONG.

The China Association has been invited by the Governor of Hongkong to co-operate in an appeal for subscriptions towards the creation of a University for Hongkong.

A resident in the Colony has generously offered to defray the cost of the necessary buildings (estimated at Mex. \$300,000) provided that the sum of £110,000 required for endowment is forthcoming by December 31st next.

The scope of the University will include a Faculty of Medicine, a Faculty of Applied Science (Engineering, &c.), and later a Degree of Arts as well as Chinese Literature, and Classics.

The General Committee feel confident that the project will appeal to all who take an interest in the future of China.

The University would enhance the standing of the Colony, and would prove of incalculable advantage to Chinese, whether resident in the Empire itself, in Hongkong, in the Straits Settlements, or in Indo-China, by providing facilities for the acquisition of Western learning practically at their doors while it is hoped that the training would dispose students to remember sympathetically in after life the associations and teachers connected with their education gained in a British Colony.

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## HONGKONG COLLEGE OF MEDICINE.

## PROGRAMME OF NEXT SESSION.

The next session of the College of which His Excellency the Governor of the Colony is the Patron and the Hon. Mr. Francis H. May, C.M.G., rector, commences on Wednesday, 1st September, 1919. The preliminary examination will begin on Tuesday, 12th August.

The subjects prescribed for the preliminary examination are as follows:—

1. English, including reading, dictation, composition, grammar, analysis, with questions on the general outlines of English history, and on the general outlines of the geography of Europe and Asia, with special reference to the geography of China.

2. Latin, or classical Chinese, or other classical language. (Grammar, and easy translation from and into English.)

3. Mathematics, comprising:—(1) arithmetic, including vulgar and decimal fractions, proportion, percentage, square root, and simple interest; (2) algebra, including simple equations and easy quadratic equations; and (3) geometry, including the subject-matter of Euclid, Books I., II., III., and IV., with easy deductions.

4. One optional subject:—Greek, French, German, a modern Chinese dialect, or other modern language. (Grammar, and easy translation from and into English.)

The Oxford Local Examination certificates, Senior and Junior, are accepted as exempting from the preliminary examination for the following subjects:—

5. History, including the history of the United Kingdom, and of the British Empire, and of the United States.

6. Geography, including the history of the British Empire, and of the United States.

7. Chemistry, including the history of the British Empire, and of the United States.

8. Botany, including the history of the British Empire, and of the United States.

9. Zoology, including the history of the British Empire, and of the United States.

10. Mineralogy, including the history of the British Empire, and of the United States.

11. Geology, including the history of the British Empire, and of the United States.

12. Physics, including the history of the British Empire, and of the United States.

13. Chemistry, including the history of the British Empire, and of the United States.

14. Botany, including the history of the British Empire, and of the United States.

15. Zoology, including the history of the British Empire, and of the United States.

16. Mineralogy, including the history of the British Empire, and of the United States.

17. Geology, including the history of the British Empire, and of the United States.

18. Chemistry, including the history of the British Empire, and of the United States.

19. Botany, including the history of the British Empire, and of the United States.

20. Zoology, including the history of the British Empire, and of the United States.

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**CHEAP TRIPS TO EUROPE**  
"SOUIRA" INAUGURATES NEW SERVICE  
FROM CHINA TO SOUTHAMPTON.

At the invitation of Captain Hayes, the master of the steamship *Souira*, one of the vessels belonging to the Shire line, a number of gentlemen representing the shipping companies of Hongkong and the press attended an informal reception which was given on board the ship last Monday afternoon. The function was intended to celebrate the inauguration of a new cheap passenger service between the Far East and the United Kingdom. Among those present were representatives of the local agents of the Shire line (Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.), Messrs. E. F. Aucott & W. A. Fleming, Mr. H. G. White, of Suter, Hartmann & Rathjens, A. O. Lang of Gith, Livingston & Co., Mr. Daniels, solicitor, and several others. The party was convened by special launch to the *Souira* and under the guidance of Captain Hayes made a round of inspection of the vessel. In two words the scheme of the new service may be outlined. The *Souira* is one of the R.M.S.P. fleet which trades to the River Plate and the West Indies. That company is in conjunction with the Shire line have entered into a mutual arrangement to provide what may be described as an experiment in the way of intermediate passages at rates which will appeal to those who do not care to buy a first-class ticket on the premier mail boats. Only a limited number of passengers can be taken, about fifty cabins being available, and it is believed that the venture will meet the approval of a considerable section of the community. We certainly think it is bound to succeed. If the initial voyages indicate that there is really a demand for a first-class passage from Hongkong to London at a cost of £35 then the amalgamated firms will build special and larger vessels to cope with the trade. The passenger accommodation is situated amidships and most of the cabins are on the main deck—unlike our usual knowledge is at fault. They are roomy and comfortable, fitted with all the usual appurtenances, including electric fans, and several have bathrooms, etc., attached. The dining-saloon is a cosy apartment of ample size to accommodate a good deal more than fifty passengers and there is the customary piano and library. There is also a smoking room of considerable dimensions, with the inevitable bar at hand. Altogether, the provision offered passengers is entirely satisfactory and, as they say, a bargain at the price. Tax and other suitable refreshments were handed round.

Mr. Aucott in a short felicitous speech congratulated Captain Hayes on his command, referred to the favourable prospects of the new service, and generally bespoke success for the venture.

Captain Hayes, in responding, expressed his conviction that the experiment was bound to succeed, seeing that everything would be done for the comfort and pleasure of those who travelled by his ship and he expected to find that before his return from Yokohama some six weeks hence every cabin would be booked in advance.

On the promenade deck, a long and breezy walk, the company lounged for some time, learning that the vessel was fitted with refrigerating apparatus—although no suggestion is made that she is going into the frozen pork business—and has electric light throughout. Certainly it is to be hoped that the service inaugurated by the *Souira* will be fully patronised, for it meets a common demand. All passengers will be on an equal footing and all will enjoy the same privileges. The *Souira* is a vessel of some 5,000 tons.

**H. H. WU TING-FANG AS A SCHOOL VISITOR.**

Chicago, May 9.  
Wu Ting-fang, Chinese Minister to the United States, has accepted the presidency of the Chinese school of Chicago, according to an announcement made to-day. The school is one of a series started under the auspices of the Imperial Chinese Government. Courses in Chinese literature, domestic science, Chinese and international law, and in the customs and habits of Chinese in their own country will be given. There are thirty-two students ranging in age from 6 to 30 years already enrolled.

**TALKS TO COLLEGE GIRLS.**

Chicago, May 8.  
Wu Ting-fang, the Chinese Minister to this republic, was palpably embarrassed this afternoon and lacked his usual ready flow of language. He explained it by saying that he was not accustomed to addressing an audience made up especially of women, particularly college women. The couple of hundred Wellesley alumnae who had gathered for their annual banquet on the plush floor banquet hall of the Auditorium did not seem to notice it, though, and they applauded him heartily.

None of the other speakers aroused so much enthusiasm as Minister Wu. He began by apologising for his embarrassment, following it up by a confession of a change of mental attitude toward women since his residence in the United States, and concluded by saying that all women should be educated—if possible they should receive college education. He told of the condition of women in China and intimated that while it is desirable for Chinese to learn all good lessons possible from Western nations he would not have them imbibe any of our vices.

**A CHINAMAN'S SUICIDE.**

**BODY FOUND IN PECULIAR POSITION**  
AT STANLEY.

A most remarkable case of suicide was discovered on the hillside at Stanley, near No 4 bridge, last Sunday morning. The body of an unknown Chinaman, whose age appears to be between thirty and thirty-five years was found suspended from a branch of a tree by a piece of rope, one end of which was knotted round his neck.

The body was discovered by an Indian policeman, who had it cut down and taken to No. 2 Police Station from where it was sent to the morgue for burial. The body was sighted from the roadside, and was in a most peculiar position. It was hanging from a slender branch to which the other end of the rope was tied. The branch could not hold the weight and was practically snapped, while the man's knees were a few inches from the ground. The man, who was partially disrobed, had no doubt climbed the tree and, having adjusted the rope, jumped off.

Apparently when the rope began to tighten he repeated of his dead, for there were evident signs of a struggle. The surface roots of the tree were entwined round his neck, his right wrist was woven in the rope above, and his left wrist was deeply cut; it is stated, due no doubt to the desperate attempts made by the man to raise himself to such a position as to release the cord. There were also abrasions on the neck where the slender cord had cut into the skin.

Mr. Potter said that the Court, and not a jury, was the fit person to decide whether the officer was the officer of the Court. The Court alone was to find whether that person was fit or not. There was no question of his identity. As his remains were more or less in a state of decompositio

**Solicitor's Conduct Questioned.**

**ACTION FOR DISBARMENT.**

**SERIOUS ALLEGATIONS OF EMBEZZLEMENT.**

14th inst.

Considerable interest was manifested in the Supreme Court, to-day, when a case, happily, so seldom heard in Hongkong, came on for hearing before the Full Court (comprising the Chief Justice, Sir Francis Piggott, and Mr. Justice Gomperts). The matter at issue was that in which Mr. Clive Fletcher Dixon, a solicitor, a member of the firm of Messrs. Hastings and Hastings, was called upon to show cause why he should not be struck off the Rolls for alleged misconduct.

Mr. E. Potter, with whom was Mr. C. D. Wilkinson, of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist, appeared on behalf of Messrs. Hastings and Hastings; while Mr. H. G. Calthrop, instructed by Mr. J. Scott Harston, of Messrs. Evans and Harston, represented the respondent.

The respondent, looking somewhat pale, was present during the proceedings. He was seated at the left hand end of the table, and followed Mr. Potter's argument with apparent interest. He now and again conversed with a brother solicitor, who accompanied him into Court. There were also a number of legal luminaries, and a few spectators in attendance.

When the Court started shortly before eleven o'clock, Mr. Potter (for Messrs. Hastings and Hastings) addressed the Court at some length. His address was dotted here and there with the citing of authorities on similar subjects. Counsel stated that this was a motion brought against the defendant calling upon him to show cause why he should not be struck off the Rolls. He thought it was better at the outset of this matter if he dealt with the Court's jurisdiction in a matter of this kind. Mr. Potter thought that he could make it clear if he dealt with the old and new procedure of England—the old procedure before the passing of the Solicitor's Act of 1888—and by the new procedure he meant that now in vogue. A motion made to the High Court, an affidavit was put in by the plaintiff in the matter, but if that affidavit contained anything of a criminal nature, the Court in all fairness to the defendant would not compel him to answer that affidavit by another. The reason was obvious.

The Court never made an order calling upon the defendant to answer an affidavit which would incriminate himself. If he filed an affidavit and a *prima facie* charge made out the Court referred the whole matter to a Master. The Master would hear the evidence of both sides, hear Counsel on both sides, report his findings on the evidence to the High Court, and the High Court acted accordingly—that is to say, that if on the finding of the Master it was found that the solicitor should be struck off the Rolls, it was done. If it was recommended that the solicitor should be suspended, it was done. That was the old procedure, which applied here—the old common law procedure. The only difference was that in Hongkong their Lordships could fulfil the functions of a Master.

The Chief Justice referred to the Registrar.

Mr. Potter stated that the Registrar was not on the same footing as a Master. There were lots of things a Master could do, which the Registrar could not.

The Chief Justice—The Master takes summaries.

Mr. Potter answered in the affirmative, and continued to remark that the Court should refer this matter for report, and the Court should decide what was to be done, or no, the other half the Court should hear the case now.

Counsel cited a long chain of authorities on the subject of disbaring a solicitor. There was no suggestion, he pursued, that the case should go to a criminal jury—all that was needed was that the defendant show cause why he should not be struck off the Rolls.

Having shown their Lordships what the procedure was, Mr. Potter observed that their Lordships' jurisdiction was disciplinary, and not criminal. In other words, a solicitor being an officer of the honourable Court, the duty of the Court was to decide whether that person was a fit and proper person to continue as an officer of the Court. It was not the duty of the Court to find whether he had committed a criminal offence. The question to be decided was, "Is he a fit and proper person to be an officer of the Court?" Their Lordships' duty was to see that no one who was not a fit and proper person should be an officer of the Court and he was responsible to the Court for his conduct. Once again Mr. Potter called attention to the fact that the proceedings were not criminal, but disciplinary.

The Chief Justice referred to the question as to whether the proceedings were disciplinary or criminal. If the former the appeal was not taken away. They were not asked to find the defendant guilty in criminal.

Mr. Potter—I will come to them presently.

The Chief Justice—Put them in the best form you can.

Mr. Calthrop returned that he wanted to know the charges Messrs. Hastings and Hastings were relying on.

Mr. Potter—There are three charges, but before coming to them I want to give a sketch of Mr. Dixon's connection with the firm of Messrs. Hastings and Hastings.

Mr. Calthrop—I want to know the charges.

Mr. Potter replied that he would come to them presently.

Mr. Calthrop—We are entitled to know what they are.

Mr. Potter—Three in number; and here Counsel opened his case. He stated that a witness, one Wong Hui Tong, of Canton, would prove to the Court that on the 23rd July, 1900, he paid the sum of £50 to Mr. Dixon for costs. That sum was never credited to Messrs. Hastings and Hastings, nor did the firm receive the money. Mr. Wong Hui Tong would also prove.

Mr. Calthrop—They will want the three charges.

Mr. Potter—They will come to more than three.

Mr. Calthrop—The man is fighting for his professional existence. And we want to know the charges against him.

Continuing, Mr. Potter stated that during the course of an action the defendant borrowed various sums of money from Wong Hui Tong, amounting in all to £50; that at the conclusion of that action—

The Chief Justice—Was Wong Hui Tong a client of the firm?

Mr. Potter—Yes.

Mr. Justice Gomperts—What was the action?

Mr. Potter—Yes. He was the plaintiff in the action brought by the Kwong Hing Cheung firm against Reuter, Brockleman and Company. At the conclusion of that action, Counsel went on, a sum of £50 was due to Mr. Wong Hui Tong from Reuter, Brockleman and Company as costs. At an interview between the defendant and Mr. Wong, the defendant suggested that if he handed over the full amount it would be to Mr. Wong (defendant) should get £50 for himself.

Mr. Calthrop—I would ask my friend to specify the date.

The Chief Justice—But you did not say it was not a criminal charge?

Mr. Potter—Yes. The case should be heard by one judge or by the Full Court.

The Chief Justice—Does it not follow that that this does not call in the assistance of a jury?

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that letter was also read to the Court, as were many others, all of which were put in as Exhibits. Under cross-examination, Mr. Hastings reiterated that he found defendant a very useful man. In 1900 he left for me in April, and the agreement with the defendant was entered into just before that. The first agreement with the defendant was for four years, and when the second one was entered into defendant had only completed two and three-quarter years under the first one. Witness wanted to keep Mr. Dixon, but the latter wanted terms. The second agreement was made by witness' brother—Mr. Geo. Hastings—and not by witness. Under that agreement defendant was to get \$325 a month for the first year and \$300 for the last three years with commission and net profits—one per cent, for the first year, two per cent for the second year and so forth. The question of leave, salary when away, and passage money (single passage only) were also mentioned. Witness first saw Wong Hui Tong this year—not last year. The Reuter-Brockelmann action took place while witness was at home. There was a large sum of money paid to Wong Hui Tong by witness' firm for costs. Witness may have seen Wong with Mr. Dixon then. The accounts were made up by Mr. Dixon. The account was paid to Wong about the middle of April. There was a complaint made at the time by Wong about the costs and Wong costs. When the complaint was made Wong, Tam, defendant and witness were present. An arrangement had been made to charge Wong \$100 for making out the accounts. Wong also complained of the costs being too high and wanted them reduced. Witness said he would go through them and see.

The cross-examination was still going on when our reporter left the Court.

SHARP CROSS-EXAMINATION.

CHIEF JUSTICE DOUTFUL AS TO POWER OF NOTARIES PUBLI

16th inst.

There was again a goodly number of spectators present in the Supreme Court, this morning, when the case was resumed in which Mr. Clive Fletcher Dixon, a solicitor, late of the firm of Messrs. Hastings and Hastings, is being called upon to show cause why, in his opinion, should not be struck off the Rolls for alleged misconduct. The attendance of Court to-day consisted mostly of Europeans and a few Chinese, who followed the case with great interest.

When their Lordships took their seats shortly after half-past ten o'clock, Mr. John Hastings, went into the witness stand to be cross-examined by Mr. Calthrop, who is retained by the defence.

In cross-examination, Mr. Hastings said that he made an entry in his diary when he interviewed the man Wong Hui Tong.

Mr. Calthrop—Have you your diary here?

Witness—No.

I thought I asked for your diary yesterday?

—Yes. It is in my office.

I would like to see your diary and Mr. Dixon's diary also.—Very well.

Have you your book-book counterfoil for the payment to Mr. Wong of the \$100?—No. But I have the receipt.

The receipt was produced, and at the request of Mr. Calthrop the bill of costs was handed in.

Mr. Calthrop—When you saw Wong Hui Tong in April did he say anything about \$500 he was alleged to have given Mr. Dixon?

Witness—No.

The Chief Justice—Then what is the date of this alleged payment?

Mr. Potter—23rd July.

Mr. Justice Gomperz—in ordinary course who received the payments?

Witness—The solicitor in charge of the case. In the diary is Mr. Dixon's hand-writing.

The Chief Justice—Have you any rule as to cheques being made out in the name of the firm?

Witness—Yes. All cheques paid to the firm are made out in the name of the firm.

Mr. Justice Gomperz—And Chinese payments?—They pay in cash.

Mr. Calthrop—When Mr. Wong complained did he complain to you about the \$500 he was alleged to have paid to Mr. Dixon?

Witness—No.

What did he complain to you about?—About the high costs.

What did he want?—A detailed account. I believed he said something also about \$500 not being credited to him.

Did he say anything to you about it?—No, he did not.

Who was the interpreter present?—Tam or my cashier.

At your interview of the 26th March did you not refer to the fact that Mr. Dixon was living with a European woman?—Yes.

When did you first hear of it?—When I was at home in 1900.

Did you hear of it from your brother?—Yes. By letter?—Yes.

Did you make any complaint to Mr. Dixon about this woman?—I did not. I wrote to my brother—

I am not asking you about your brother—I am allowed to explain.

Mr. Potter—The witness was asked if he heard it from his brother.

Mr. Hastings—I, personally, did not complain, but I object.

Mr. Calthrop—I'm not asking what your brother did. I'm asking you. You said you objected?

Witness—I did strongly.

You are the head of the firm?—I am.

Then being the head of the firm why did you not communicate direct to Mr. Dixon?—I wrote to my brother to tell him (Mr. Dixon) that if he did not give up this mode of life we would have to re-consider the arrangement.

What arrangements? You were not here. You were at home and your brother was in charge. So what arrangements were there?—None.

And when you came back your brother left a few days later?—Yes.

Did you speak to Mr. Dixon about it?—No.

Why not?—Because I thought he had given the woman up.

Did you take the trouble to find out if that was true?—No.

Did your brother tell you that Mr. Dixon had given the woman up?—I think my brother said that Mr. Dixon had or had promised to give the woman up.

Did you take the trouble to find out?—I have already said I did not.

Did you ever suggest that this kind of conduct on his part would tend to put an end to the agreement?—Suggest to whom?

Mr. Dixon—No. I never spoke to Mr. Dixon on the matter until later.

Have you ever contended that such conduct would put an end to the agreement?—What do you mean by contended?

—To put forward?—Yes. It was put forward, and it was one of the grounds mentioned in the letter for his discharge.

Did you suggest that this matter should go to arbitration?—Yes. But the other side did not consent.

In your letter to Mr. Dixon did you not mention the word "embezzlement"?—Misappropriation of monies were the words used.

Witness went on to say that he would not venture to give an opinion as to whether an employee should be discharged for keeping a woman. It was a question of law. It did not come to his knowledge, during his stay in the Colony, of a man, under contract, being discharged for keeping a woman.

Mr. Calthrop—Do you say that Mr. Dixon asked you to allow him to practise?—I did. And you refused?—Yes.

Why did you refuse?—I had a right to refuse. Were you afraid of competition with him if you allowed him to practise?—There was a clause in his agreement forbidding him to practise, and I had a right to refuse.

Who by?—The cashier.

I put it to you that under the clause of the agreement you could only refuse Mr. Dixon a practice if he refused a partnership?—During the term of the agreement—five years—which has a bearing in the matter.

If that agreement came to an end and no partnership had been entered into, wouldn't Mr. Dixon be allowed to practise on his own?—I don't think so.

Was it not in fear of competition?—I had a right to refuse him to practise.

Were you afraid of competition from other people?

Mr. Potter objected, saying that his friend was simply "fishing."

Mr. Calthrop—I am entitled to ask the question.

The Chief Justice—Has he a right to do so?

Witness—Yes.

Mr. Calthrop—Do you say Mr. Dixon has carte blanche in the reduction of costs?

The Chief Justice—The witness has said so. And he is entitled to take less?—Yes.

At this interview with Mr. Dixon on the 26th did you say that the interpreter, Hung, had admitted having done these things with Mr. Dixon?—I told him I had got the information.

Did you say that Hung had made a "clean breast" of it?—I don't remember using those words.

Did you tell Mr. Dixon that Hung had admitted receiving part of the money?—Yes.

Did you give him any particulars?—Not at the time.

Did you call Mr. Dixon in at the interview with the object of getting a confession from him?—No.

Why did you call him in?—To put the matter to him.

Did you call him in without any object of getting a confession from him?—I called him in to put the matter to him.

You put the matter to him; Mr. Dixon leaves the room; you called him back, and said that you had enough evidence to prosecute him. Why did you call him back?—To say those words.

To get a statement out of Mr. Dixon?—No.

Did you think he was going to make some important statement?—I did not know he was going to make any statement.

When you are charging a person with embezzlement is it not likely that he would make some important statement?—He may or he may not.

Are you sure you did not call Mr. Dixon in for the interview with the object of taking a confession from him?—I called him in to put the matter to him.

Words I used were: "If you wish to fight me, fight me."

Did you ever use the word "ruin" to Mr. Dixon in the course of the interview on the 26th March?—I can't be quite certain. I certainly never said I would ruin him. The word "ruin" was never used in the interview.

And that he was not a desirable person?—Yes.

Then why on that day did you make out a joint power of attorney with defendant for \$5,000 worth of scrip?—On or about the 26th March a man named Captain Le Peake came into my office with Mr. Dixon and said that he wanted to give Mr. Dixon a power of attorney for the sale of certain shares. I knew nothing of the matter, but I said that if a power of attorney was to be made out my name should be mentioned in the matter.

Did you trust Mr. Dixon, then?—No, I did not.

What were the shares?—The shares were not saleable in the market here. The shares were of the Messageries Cantonaise Steamship Company.

Do you know anything about those shares?—I do not.

Then how do you know that those shares were not saleable in the Colony?—I know the market of Hongkong and I have never seen any of those shares on the lists.

When witness spoke to his interpreter regarding the question of the alleged embezzlement he asked for instances. The interpreter gave him no assistance whatever. The interpreter, Hung, was not in witness' employ.

At your interview of the 26th March did you not refer to the fact that Mr. Dixon was living with a European woman?—Yes.

When did you first hear of it?—When I was at home in 1900.

Did you hear of it from your brother?—Yes.

By letter?—Yes.

Did you make any complaint to Mr. Dixon about this woman?—I did not. I wrote to my brother—

I am not asking you about your brother—I am allowed to explain.

Mr. Potter—The witness was asked if he heard it from his brother.

Mr. Hastings—I, personally, did not complain, but I object.

Mr. Calthrop—I'm not asking what your brother did. I'm asking you. You said you objected?

Witness—I did strongly.

You are the head of the firm?—I am.

Then being the head of the firm why did you not communicate direct to Mr. Dixon?—I wrote to my brother to tell him (Mr. Dixon) that if he did not give up this mode of life we would have to re-consider the arrangement.

What arrangements? You were not here. You were at home and your brother was in charge. So what arrangements were there?—None.

And when you came back your brother left a few days later?—Yes.

Did you speak to Mr. Dixon about it?—No.

Why not?—Because I thought he had given the woman up.

Did you take the trouble to find out if that was true?—No.

Did your brother tell you that Mr. Dixon had given the woman up?—I think my brother said that Mr. Dixon had or had promised to give the woman up.

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Mr. Dixon—No. I never spoke to Mr. Dixon on the matter until later.

Have you ever contended that such conduct would put an end to the agreement?—What do you mean by contended?

—To put forward?—Yes. It was put forward, and it was one of the grounds mentioned in the letter for his discharge.

In a Police Court case where there is a certain sum paid, and there is no bill of costs to be made out, is it necessary to make any entry in the diary?—No.

Mr. Calthrop, having obtained Mr. Dixon's diary, pointed out to the witness that there was

an entry regarding one of Mr. Dixon's attendances at the Police Court in one of the cases already referred to.

The witness reiterated that Mr. Dixon had attended the Court and had failed to enter two visits.

But would not this entry convey to your mind that he had attended the Court and no further entry was required?—No.

Do you suggest that there was any attempt at concealment on the part of Mr. Dixon in that case?—No. I said that two entries were not entered.

May solicitors not inadvertently forget to make the entry?—Yes. They may forget it.

Mr. Justice Gomperz—That entry in the diary you refer to was it in Mr. Dixon's handwriting?—No. Mr. Dixon, apparently, made no entry at all in this case. [The case in question was one of abortion].

Only if he refused a partnership?—No.

Who by?—The cashier.

I put it to you that under the clause of the agreement you could only refuse Mr. Dixon a practice if he refused a partnership?—During the term of the agreement—five years—which has a bearing in the matter.

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Did you tell him you would not allow him to practise here?—Yes.

Did you say that if he did not go away you would ruin him?—No.

Did you say that if he did not go away that he would not do you any harm?—I believe he did.

Did he not say he would not interfere with his clients?—Yes.

And did you not say that such an undertaking was not feasible?—I did.

Did you not say that your word would be taken against his?—No.

The Court adjourned for fifteen minutes.

The Chief Justice—On the 26th May?—I think so.

Mr. Calthrop—Did Tam go to your shop?—No.

The Chief Detective Inspector sent a constable to call me.

After the Police Court trial didn't Tam go to your shop?—No.

Didn't Tam first speak to you about giving evidence in this case?—No.

Were you frightened when the police came and took you away from your shop?—Why should I be afraid? I paid all the money.

You knew what you were going to the police for?—I knew.

Because Tam had told you?—No.

Who had told you about it, before hand?—The Chief Inspector.

When had you seen Inspector Hanson?—Between February and March.

How was it you came to see the Chief Inspector?—The Chief Inspector found the defendant in the Police Court case, and through him I was told him you would not allow him to practise here?—Yes.

Did you tell him you would not allow him to practise here?—Yes.

Did you say that if he did not go away you would ruin him?—No.

Did he not say he would not interfere with his clients?—Yes.

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Why not?—Because I thought he had given the woman up.

Did you take the trouble to find out if that was true?—No.

Did your brother tell you that Mr. Dixon had given the woman up?—I think my brother said

Witness' share in the Kwong Hing Cheung firm was \$100; his salary was \$50 a month, and his share in the profits ran to nearly \$100, and sometimes \$200 per annum.

That concluded the cross-examination.

Re-examined by Mr. Potter.—When Mr. Hastings asked witness to tell him everything about the matter, witness told of the loans. "It was in 1903 he made the first loan. At that time Mr. Dixon had been working for witness for about nine months."

By the Chief Justice.—When witness went to Mr. Hastings for the detailed account, he had already in his possession the interim account. He saw Mr. Dixon first and then he went into Mr. Hastings' room. The reason why he refused to accept the \$10,000 odd from Mr. Dixon was because he did not get the detailed account, and because Mr. Dixon wanted him to receive that sum in full settlement. In the interim account \$10,000 was due to him; but Mr. Dixon offered him \$10,800 odd.

By the Judge.—Leaving out the \$100 the amount due to him is \$10,800.—The \$10,800 odd was the proper amount due to him. He refused to accept it owing to the absence of a detailed account.

This ended the evidence of this witness, and the case was adjourned until Monday next, at 10.30 o'clock.

#### FORGED BANKNOTES.

SHOP COOLIE SENT TO GAOL FOR UTTERING.

The June Criminal Sessions was opened by the Chief Justice (Sir Francis Pigott) in the Supreme Court, yesterday morning. The first case to come up for trial was that in which a man named Ching Ho, a shop coolie, was charged with passing off a forged \$100 banknote, drawn on the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, and also with being in possession of another counterfeit bill.

Sir Henry Borkeley, K.C., Attorney-General, with whom was Mr. H. L. Denys, of the Crown Solicitors' office, prosecuted. The prisoner was undefended.

The following were the jurors empanelled:—Messrs. G. P. Currie, K. Deltors, E. F. Auton, Salvadore Musso, W. E. Gibbons, Alexander Davidson, and H. E. Dasbrock.

The facts of the case, as they were outlined by the Attorney-General, were to the effect that the prisoner on the night of the 17th May last went to a certain chancery shop and, going up to the box office, called for two fifty-cent tickets, for which he tendered a \$10 note. A Mr. Solomon, who was in the ticket office, examined the note carefully and, discovering it to be a forgery, asked the prisoner from where he got the bill. Thereupon, prisoner turned tail and fled. He was pursued and captured. Sir Henry observed that the prisoner was a business man and it may be supposed that he knew the note was forged. The question the jury had to decide was whether by the prisoner's conduct, and the evidence, he was guilty.

The cashier of the Chartered Bank was shown the banknote and he pronounced it a forgery.

The defendant said that he got the bill in the course of his business in the country.

A unanimous verdict of guilty was returned by the jury and sentence of two years' hard labour was passed.

#### HONGKONG POST OFFICE VAGARIES.

THE TRAVELS OF A CANTON-HONGKONG LETTER.

We have frequently had occasion to refer to the remarkable vagaries of the Hongkong Post Office, but their latest attempt in the way of defeating a correspondent's ambition to get in touch with a friend in Hongkong almost reaches the limit. It can easily be understood that a letter posted in the Colony for Abderdt, or Stanley might unwittingly find its way to Scotland, Canada, Australia or South America, but to send a letter posted at Canton and addressed to a contractor in Hongkong right away to the metropolis of England is rather overdoing it. Yet that is the latest escapade for which the local post office is responsible and we can well fancy that the staff is glorying in the success of what may seem to it to be a huge and palpable practical joke.

The letter in question—the envelope of which was shown to us—was posted at the French Post Office at Canton on the 20th of April. As already stated, it was addressed to a local contractor, so that the contents might have been of prime and vital importance to him. There is no doubt about the date because the cover bears two French stamps each of which bore the French postmark "Avril, 20." On the following day the letter arrived at Hongkong as is shown by the Hongkong stamp, and thereafter the letter disappeared. It turned up in London on May the 19th and was promptly rejected and returned to its original destination.

Now what excuse can there be for such negligence, if that is not too mild an expression to use in such circumstances? So far as we know, there are not half a dozen Hongkongs in the world to rattle the brains of the postal staff, and the fact that the letter was insufficiently stamped should have led somebody to give it rather more than a cursory glance. The probability is that the letter was just flung into a bag in the sincere and earnest belief that it would find its way home before the arrival of the Greek Calends. But what if it had contained important commercial tidings which meant the ruin or success of the contractor's business? Who would have been to blame in that case? Two months for a letter to come from Canton to its destination in Hongkong is just a trifling exasperation. The record has, we believe, been broken in the past by our local post office but it is about time that these fancy flights were suppressed for good and all.

Birds for building six wooden lorcha, for use by the quartermaster's department, at Manila, have been opened at the office of the chief quartermaster. The award has been made to Mr. Fred. Wilson, whose bid was lowest. He agreed to deliver the lorcha within seven months from the date of the contract. It is believed that Hongkong also tendered for the job.

ADVANCING civilisation is bringing increased lassitude in Asia, according to Dr. K. Saito, director of the Asaya hospital for the insane in Tokyo. "Fifty years ago," Dr. Saito is reported to have said, "insanity in Japan was very rare. Thirty years ago it began to increase, and after the Shino-Japanese war, there was further increase. The increase was even more marked after the war with Russia. I believe that as civilisation advances in Japan, insanity becomes more general due to the struggle for existence."

It has been proposed for some time past to make macadamised roads in the Shanghai native city and to open more city gates leading to them. In response to a representation from the Shanghai Taotai, Viceroy Tuan Fang has given permission for two additional gates to be opened in the city, to be known as the Little North and the Little West Gates; the Viceroy recommends that careful surveys be made by the Magistrate in concert with the gentry, and further that the work should be commenced as soon as possible.

#### TELEGRAMS.

#### HONGKONG TELEGRAPH SERVICE.

#### PRATAS ISLAND.

#### CLAIM FOR COMPENSATION.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 11th June.

The gentry of the Canton Province has forwarded a telegram to the Waiwupu urging the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to present a claim to Japan for compensation to property damaged by Japanese settlers on Pratas Island.

#### THE OPIUM HABIT.

#### IN KWEECHOW PROVINCE.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 11th June.

It is very difficult to stamp out the opium habit in Kwetchow Province, inasmuch as most of the officials, including the Provincial Judge, are confirmed opium smokers.

#### CHINA AND FRANCE.

#### THE EXTRADITION TREATY.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 11th June.

With regard to the Treaty recently concluded between China and France for the extradition of fugitive criminals, the gist of the compact is that France undertakes to hand over to China all the prisoners arrested in Annam; she also undertakes the prohibition of seditious publications by revolutionists in Annam.

#### TEMPLE OF CONFUCIUS.

#### DESTROYED BY FIRE.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Shantung, 12th June.

The Temple of Confucius has been destroyed by fire.

#### THE WAIWUPU.

#### NO HOLIDAYS DESIRED.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 13th June.

The Waiwupu has decided not to suspend the transaction of business once a week.

The Ministry has also decided that no communications from foreigners will, in future, be received unless through the medium of their respective Ministers.

#### CHINA'S THANKS.

#### SPECIAL MISSION TO RUSSIA.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 13th June.

The Prince Regent urged Tai Hung-tze to proceed on his mission to Russia on the 11th inst.

At the farewell audience His Royal Highness impressed upon H.E. Tai the expediency of ascertaining what Russia's attitude is in regard to affairs concerning Manchuria.

#### AMERICA AND CHINA.

#### OFFERS OF FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 13th June.

The United States Minister in Peking has requested the Waiwupu to take advantage of the money market in the United States of America for the purpose of raising loans whenever required by China.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs, while thanking the U.S. Minister for the preferred assistance, has not been able to accept it.

#### CANTON-HANKOW RAILWAY.

#### THE SOUTHERN LINE.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 13th June.

The loan having been concluded, the Ministry of Posts and Communications has pressed for an early completion of the Canton section of the Canton-Hankow Railway.

Sir Cheng Tung, Liang Cheng, director-general of the Railway, has replied to the effect that no time will be lost in proceeding with the construction of the line.

#### MISSION TO JAPAN.

#### PRINCE CHEN'S DEPARTURE.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Shanghai, 14th June.

It is reported that Prince Chen will start for Shanghai on the 22nd inst. en route for Japan.

#### POLICE AND LAW SUITS.

#### INTERFERENCE PROHIBITED.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 14th June.

The Board of Civil Affairs has issued instructions to the head of Police in all Provinces not to interfere in law suits as such interference is calculated to affect the powers of the local authorities.

#### RAILWAY LOAN.

#### AMERICAN PARTICIPATION.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 14th June.

The United States Minister in Peking insist on American financiers participating in the loan for the Canton-Hankow Railway.

#### CHANG CHIH-TUNG IS RATHER EMBARRASSED IN THE MATTER.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 14th June.

Chang Chih-tung is rather embarrassed in the matter.

#### TEMPLE OF CONFUCIUS.

#### CONFIRMATORY REPORT.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 14th June.

The Governor of Shantung has reported that the Temple of Confucius has been burnt to the ground.

#### COPPER CURRENCY.

#### COMMISSION OF INQUIRY.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 14th June.

Duke Tsai, president of the Ministry of Finance, proposes to appoint a special Commission to inquire into the question of copper currency with a view to steps being taken to mitigate the evil.

#### GEOGRAPHY OF CHINA.

#### WAIWUPU'S INSTRUCTIONS.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 14th June.

The Waiwupu has given instructions to his subordinates that, as China has suffered in her negotiations with Foreign Powers during recent years through an insufficient knowledge of the geography of the Empire, a careful study of that subject is enjoined upon the officials.

#### CHINESE STUDENTS.

#### NOT TO LEAVE JAPAN.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 14th June.

H.E. Liang Tun-ye, president of the Waiwupu, has given instructions to his subordinates that, as China has suffered in her negotiations with Foreign Powers during recent years through an insufficient knowledge of the geography of the Empire, a careful study of that subject is enjoined upon the officials.

#### PROVINCIAL FINANCES.

#### REPORTS WANTED.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 14th June.

It has been decided, from the 1st day of the 5th moon (18th inst.), to establish a monopoly in Peking for the sale of prepared opium.

#### FRANCE AND CHINA.

#### THE COMMERCIAL TREATY.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 14th June.

As there are many objectionable clauses in the Commercial Treaty regarding Annam, the Waiwupu has despatched a special telegram to the Chinese Minister in Paris urging him to arrange with the French Government for a revision of the Treaty.

#### MAK SUN KIN.

#### TRANSFER TO MANCHURIA.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 14th June.

H.E. Sia Liang, Viceroy of the Three Eastern Provinces, has applied for the transfer to the territory under his administration of George Mak sun-kin.

An Imperial decree has been issued

sanctioning the application.

#### PEOPLE'S HARSHSHIP.

#### UNSYPATHETIC VICEROYS.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 14th June.

The Prince Regent has expressed his opinion to the Grand Council that hitherto Viceroys and Governors have taken matters unconcerned and paid no heed to the hardships of the people.

#### LI TAK SUN.

#### DENOUNCED BY GENTRY AND STUDENTS.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 14th June.

Prince Chen will start on the 23rd inst. and is expected to arrive at Tientsin on the 30th idem.</



## COMMERCIAL.

## WEEKLY SHARE REPORT.

In their weekly share report, dated 12th inst., Messrs. Erich Grorg & Co. write:-

Our market has ruled very strong, and a steady business has been going on during the week under review, and at rates, which in several cases show some little improvement. The starting demand rate of exchange on London closes at 1s. 9d./10d., while the rates on Shanghai are 1s. 7d./10d. for a Bank T.T., and 1s. 7d./10d. for a three days' sight Private Draft. Bursiliver in London is quoted 24s./5d./10d. The Bank of England's rate of discount remains 2d. per cent., while the private market rate of discount has advanced to 3 per cent.

Bank Shares.—Hongkong and Shanghai Bank shares sold at 5s.; to 5s., closing with further sellers at latter rate; the London rate has gone up to 7s. 2d. Nationals are unchanged.

Marine Insurance Shares.—There have been no sales reported and rates are unchanged, except North China, which are wanted at 1s. 10d.

Fire Insurance Shares.—Hongkong sold at 3s. 4d., closing firm. China are in demand at 3s. 6d., but there are no shares to be had at the moment.

Shipping Shares.—In Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Company's shares, a fairly large business has been done at 5s. 2d. and 5s. 3d., and there are further buyers at that higher rate. Indo-China have ruled quiet at 3s. 4d., London reporting a crop of 10s. (4d. for preference and 1s. 2d. for deferred shares), while in Shanghai 1s. 5s. has been accepted. China and Manila, Douglas, and Star Ferries are unchanged. Shell Transport can be placed at 6s. 6d. for Bearer scrip; London quotes sellers at 6s. 6d. for Name shares. Union Waterboats sold at 5s. 1d.

Refinerias—China Sugars have receded to sales and sellers at 1s. 4d. Luzons are unchanged.

Mining Shares.—Charbonnages are unchanged. Raubs sold at rates ruling between 5s. 1d. and 5s. 3d., and have sellers at 5s. Chinese Engineering and Mining Company's shares changed hands at 1s. 10d.; the total output of the Company's three mines for the week ended 22nd ultimo, amounted to 29,999 tons of coal, and the sales during the same period to 34,349 tons.

Docks, Wharves, Godowns, &c.—Hongkong and Whampoa Docks have been done at 3s. 6d. closing with sellers at the higher, and buyers at the lower rate. Goo, Fenwicks, and New Amoy Docks, are unchanged. Shanghai Docks have weakened, and are for sale at 1s. 3d. Hongkong and Kowloon Wharves have again been done at 5s., closing steady. Shanghai and Hongkew Wharves have buyers at 1s. 10d.

Lands, Hotels and Buildings.—Hongkong Lands have found buyers at 5s., but more shares are on offer. New Hongkong Hotels sold at 5s. and 5s. 3d., and are wanted at latter rate, while the old shares have sellers at 5s. Humphreys Estates have sales and buyers at 5s. Shanghai Lands are quoted 1s. 10d. Other stocks under this heading are unchanged.

Cotton Mills.—Shanghai quotes: Ewos 1s. 2s. 2s. 2s. Internationals 1s. 87, Laou Kung Mows 1s. 10s. and Soeyches 1s. 37s., all sellers. Hongkong Cottons are off by 5s.

Sundry Manufacturing Companies.—China Light and Powers sold at rates ranging between 5s. 10d. and 5s. 6d., closing with sellers at 5s. Hong Kong Electric fished 5s. 10d. and have buyers at 5s. Dairy Farms sold and are in request at 5s. Green Island Cement rose to 5s. 9d., and at time of writing further buyers can be found. Ropes have been done at 5s. United Asbestos—ordinary shapes—sold at 5s. 1d.—and Founders at 5s. 10d. In other stocks under this heading no sales have been reported, and quotations are the same as those given last.

Miscellaneous.—China-Borneos have been done at 5s. 10d. and 5s. 1d., and continue in demand at latter rate. China Provinces sold at 5s. and are wanted. Old Peak Tramways have buyers at 5s. Langkats have buyers at 1s. 10d.—the following telegraphic information, dated the 1st instant, has been received from the Sumatra director and manager of the Company in Langkat: "Daily aggregate output of crude petroleum 120,000 gallons; crude petroleum in tanks at date 330,000 gallons; kerosene made since the date of the preceding half-monthly telegram 100,000 cases; kerosene shipped since 93,000 cases; and kerosene in stock at refinery at date 45,000 cases." A few Watkins may be had at 5s. A. S. Watsons have been done at 5s. 7d., but more are on offer. Other stocks under this heading are unchanged and without any reported transactions.

## FREIGHT MARKET.

Messrs. Lanke and Rogge write in their fortnightly report of 12th inst.:-

During the fortnight under review the freight market has presented a decidedly feeble attitude, few inquiries only having come forward. The market both up North and in the South is at the close almost bare of orders, and if nothing unforeseen happens, owners will have to resort to laying up some of their boats before long.

No recovery, whatsoever has set in with regard to business from Saigon to this. After the fixtures of a couple of boats at 10 cents no further tonnage seems to be wanted.

From Saigon to 1 port Philippines a vessel is reported sealed for part cargo on basis of 25 cents per picul.

Haiphong to Hongkong has the fixture of a steamer at 20 cents per bag, which works out at about 14 cents per picul.

From 2 ports Philippines to 2 ports North China a small steamer has a charter of 34 cents per picul.

Advices from the North describe the position of the market as having undergone a decided change for the worse. Export from the Yangtze has practically come to a standstill owing to the long continued absence of rain, in consequence of which there is no water in the inland creeks, and it is impossible for the native boats to get down to their shipping ports.

An insignificant demand has been showing for tonnage to load from Newchwang for Canton, but business has not resulted on account of poor rates offered by charterers.

Cargo freights form the only branch of coasting business, which does not participate in the general calmness. The following fixtures are on record: Puloiau/Hongkong at 5s. 3d., Hongkong/Canton at 5s. 7d., Wakamatsu/Canton at 5s. 8d., Muji/Hongkong at 5s. 10d., Wakamatsu/Swatow at 5s. 2d.

Time charter: German s.s. *Lawdru* 8,600t, a modern c. a.s. of 2,200 tons d.w. carrying capacity has been taken up for Straits/Rangoon trade at 5s. 4d. Straits currency for 6/6 months.

Sail Tonnage London to Load—For Baltimore and New York: Brit. bark *Alchymist*, 5,042 tons net reg., arrived May 2d.

Sail Tonnage Disengaged:—None.

Departure of Sailors:—None.

## TO-DAY'S EXCHANGE.

## Selling.

London—Bank T.T. .... 10/5/10  
Do. demand ..... 10/5/10  
Do. 4 months' sight ..... 10/5/10

France—Bank T.T. .... 10/5/10  
America—Bank T.T. .... 10/5/10  
Germany—Bank T.T. .... 10/5/10

## SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Supplied by Messrs. E. S. Kadouris & Co. Corrected to noon; later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence," page 5.

STOCKS	NO. OF SHARES	VALU.	P. ID. UP.	POSITION AS PER LAST REPORT		LAST DIVIDEND	APPROXIMATE RETURN AT PRESENT QUOTATION BASED ON LAST YEAR'S DIV.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS.
				RESERVE	AT WORKING ACCOUNT			
BANKS.								
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	120,000	51s.	51s.	£1,500,000 £1,450,000 £100,000	£2,000,234	Final of 2s. and bonus of 5/- for 1908 @ ex 1/8—5s. 0d.	51%	50s 5 sellers London £50.5/-
MARINE INSURANCES.								
Canton Insurance Office, Limited	10,000	51s.	51s.	£1,500,000 £1,550,000 £1,500,000	none	£14 for 1907	71%	5s 5 sellers
FIRE INSURANCES.								
China Fire Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	51s.	51s.	£1,500,000 £1,550,000 £1,500,000	£1,500,512	Interim of 7/6 for 1908	51%	5s 10s buyers
SHIPPING.								
China and Manila Steamship Company, Limited	30,000	51s.	51s.	£1,500,000 £1,550,000 £1,500,000	£1,500,015	Final of 5/- making 5/- for 1907 and interim of 5/- for 1908	51%	5s 4 sellers
Douglas Steamship Company, Limited	10,000	51s.	51s.	£1,500,000 £1,550,000 £1,500,000	£1,500,279	Final of 1/- making 5/- for 1908	78%	5s 3s 1a. and b.
DOCKS, WHARVES & GODOWNS.								
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. (Preferred) Do. (Deferred)	60,000 60,000	51s. 51s.	51s. 51s.	£1,500,000 £1,550,000 £1,500,000	£1,500,755	6/- for 1907 on Preference shares only @ ex 1/11/10—5s. 15d.	4%	5s 5
Shanghai Tug and Lighter Company, Limited Do. (Preference)	200,000 200,000	Tls. 50 Tls. 50	Tls. 50 Tls. 50	£1,500,000 £1,550,000 £1,500,000	£1,500,510	Final of 1s. 1/- making 1s. 5/- for 1908	7%	5s 5 sellers
Shall Transport and Trading Company, Limited	2,000,000	51s.	51s.	£1,500,000	£1,500,817	Second interim of 1/- for a/c 1908	8%	5s 4 sellers
Star Ferry Company, Limited	10,000 10,000	Tls. 50 Tls. 50	Tls. 50 Tls. 50	£1,500,000 £1,550,000 £1,500,000	£1,500,510	5/- for year ending 10.4.1909	51%	5s 5
Taku Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	30,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	£1,500,000 £1,550,000 £1,500,000	£1,500,515	Final of 1s. 1/- making 1s. 5/- for 1908	11%	5s 4 sellers
REFINERIES.								
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited	20,000	51s.	51s.	£1,500,000 £1,550,000 £1,500,000	£1,500,518	5/- for year ending 31.12.08	51%	5s 4 sellers
Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited	7,000	51s.	51s.	none	£1,500,519	5/- for 1907	5s 5 sellers	5s 5 sellers
Bank Sugar Cultivation Company, Limited	7,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	£1,500,000	£1,500,519	5/- for year ending 31.8.08	51%	5s 5 sellers
MINING.								
Shihness Engineering and Mining Company, Ltd.	1,000,000	51s.	51s.	£1,500,000 £1,550,000 £1,500,000	£1,500,518	Interim of 1/6 (coupon, No. 12) for year ending 29.2.09	7%	5s 4 sellers
Robt Australian Gold Mining Company, Limited	150,000 50,000	51s. 51s.	51s. 51s.	£1,500,000 £1,550,000 £1,500,000	£1,500,519	No. 12 of 2/-—48 cents	51%	5s 4 sellers
LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDINGS.								
Penwick (Geo.) & Co., Limited	18,000	51s.	51s.	£1,500,000 £1,550,000 £1,500,000	£1,500,521	5/- for year ending 31.1.06	51%	5s 4
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.	60,000	51s.	51s.	£1,500,000 £1,550,000 £1,500,000	£1,500,522	Final of 5/- making 5/- for 1907	51%	5s 4 sellers
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Ltd.	50,000	51s.	51s.	£1,500,000 £1,550,000 £1,500,000	£1,500,523	Final of 5/- making 5/- for 1908	11%	5s 4 sellers
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	55,700	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	£1,500,000 £1,550,000 £1,500,000	£1,500,524	Interim of 5/- for 6 months' ending 31.10.1908	6%	5s 4 sellers
Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Company, Limited	35,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	£1,500,000 £1,550,000 £1,500,000	£1,500,525	Final of 5/- making 5/- for 1908	6%	5s 4 sellers
COTTON MILLS.								
Ewo Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd. Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing Company, Limited	15,000 125,000	Tls. 50 Tls. 50	Tls. 50 Tls. 50	£1,500,000 £1,550,000 £1,500,000	£1,500,526	Final of 1s. 1/- making 1s. 5/- for 1908	4%	5s 4 sellers
International Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	10,000	Tls. 75	Tls. 75	£1,500,000 £1,550,000 £1,50				





## Intimation.

# Powell's

## Furnishing Department

### ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

### ITEMS OF INTEREST

IN OUR SHOW ROOMS ON THE FIRST FLOOR

CARD TABLES 2 ft. 6 in. x 2 ft. 6 in. from \$10 AND 3 ft. x 3 ft. from \$21.

COVERED GREEN or RED BAIZE.

### ENVELOPE FOLDING CARD TABLES

from \$21.50, covered in BAIZE, IMITATION LEATHER OR REAL SKIN IN ALL COLORS

SMOKERS' CABINETS

in dainty and Artistic designs, FITTED with COPPER and SILK PANELS, WITH KEYS TO ALL CUPBOARDS AND DRAWERS

\$15, \$18.50 AND \$21.50

### LADIES' DESKS AND BUREAUS

in ENGLISH and AMERICAN STYLE from \$27.50 to \$65.00

### REVOLVING BOOKCASES FINISHED IN NATURAL TEAK OR TO IMITATE ALL WOODS

### PEDESTALS IN VARIOUS SIZES AND STYLES READY FOR INSPECTION.

### CARVED WHATNOTS Both ordinary and CORNER SHAPES For BRIC-A-BRAC

### ALL ARTICLES CHEERFULLY SHOWN WITH NO OBLIGATION TO PURCHASE

### POWELL'S ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS, and

28, Queen's Road.

## Auction.

## CHINESE STUDENT'S SPEECH IN CANADA

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from A. L. STEIN, Esquire, to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION,

MONDAY,

the 28th June, 1909, at 2 P.M., within his RESIDENCE, No. 1, The Albany,

THE WHOLE OF HIS VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

Comprising—

SILK TAPESTRY DRAWING ROOM SUITE, DOUBLE BRASS-MOUNTED BED-STEADS with MATTRESSES, MARBLE-TOP BUREAUS Single and Double WARDROBES with BEVELLED GLASS, TEAKWOOD HATSTAND with BEVELLED GLASS, DINING ROOM SUITE by Messrs. Wm. Powell & Co., Ltd., BLACKWOOD DESKS, VELVET-PILE CARPETS and RUGS, OIL PAINTINGS and ENGRAVINGS, OLD CHINESE VASES and WALL PLATES, JARDINIERES STANDS &c., PANTRY and KITCHEN REQUISITES, and a quantity of HOUSEHOLD LINEN;

Also—

One UPRIGHT IRON GRAND PIANO by Robinson Piano Co., One GRAMOPHONE with RECORDS,

AND

A Unique Assortment of OLD WEAPONS. Catalogues will be issued.

Electric fans will be used during Sale.

On view from Saturday, 26th instant.

TERMS.—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 18th June, 1909.

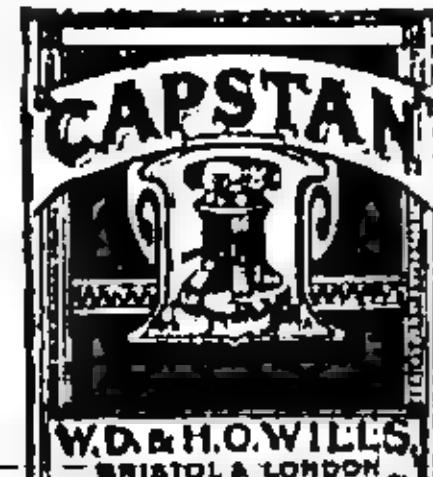
[489]

## Intimations.

## THE TRADE MARKS ORDINANCE, 1898.

## APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION OF TRADE MARK.

NOTICE is hereby given that BRITISH-AMERICAN TOBACCO COMPANY, LIMITED, Registered Office, Cecil Chambers, 66, Strand, London, W.C., England; Tobacco Manufacturers, have on the 2nd day of April, 1909, applied for the registration, in Hongkong, in the Register of Trade Marks, of the following Trade Mark—



in the name of BRITISH-AMERICAN TOBACCO COMPANY, LIMITED, who claim to be the sole proprietors thereof.

The Trade Mark has been used by the Applicants in respect of the following goods:—

Manufactured Tobacco, in Class 45.

A facsimile of the Trade Mark can be seen in the Office of the Colonial Secretary of Hongkong.

Dated the 16th day of April, 1909.

BRITISH-AMERICAN TOBACCO CO., LTD., J. W. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.

[354]

## JUST LANDED:

The well-known and famous brandy

### Bisquit Dubouche & Co.

Per Bot.

XXX Very Old Fine .....	\$2.50
V.O.C.B. Guaranteed 20 Years	
Old .....	5.00
ALSO	

QUINQUINA?

### DUBONNET?

FRENCH STORE.

Sole Agent.

Hongkong, 30th April, 1909.

[4c]

## PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

## TIME TABLE.

## WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m. to 7.30 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. ... Every 10 minutes.

10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes.

11.30 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.

12.45 p.m. to 7.15 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.

1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.

2.15 p.m. to 2.45 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.

3.30 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.

5.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.

## NIGHT CARS.

8.45 p.m. and 9 p.m. 9.45 p.m. to 10.15 p.m. every half hour.

## SUNDAYS.

8.00 a.m. to 9.00 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes.

9.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. ... Every 10 minutes.

9.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes.

11.45 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.

1.00 p.m. to 1.30 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.

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8.00 a.m. to 9.00 a.m. ... Every 10 minutes.

9.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes.

10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. ... Every 10 minutes.

11.00 a.m. to 12.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.

## Intimation.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,  
LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

## CHEMISTS

BY APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE  
GOVERNOR AND HOUSEHOLD.Watson's  
HYGIENOL,  
AND  
BUBONIC PLAGUE!

It has been proved by repeated experiments that "WATSON'S HYGIENOL" is the most potent agent for the destruction of fleas, especially rat fleas.

It has now been proved that Plague is conveyed to human beings by means of fleas from rats which have died of this disease.

All risk of infection can be avoided by washing the floors, etc., or sprinkling where the fleas are likely to be with a dilute solution of "WATSON'S HYGIENOL". A teaspoonful to a pint of water, or a teaspoonful to three gallons, makes a solution of the strength required for this purpose.

HYGIENOL IS A POWERFUL  
DISINFECTANT AND  
GERMICIDE

Price per Pint ..... 50 cents  
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A. S. WATSON & CO.,  
LIMITED,  
HONGKONG DISPENSARY  
AND  
KOWLOON DISPENSARY,  
Hongkong, 17th March, 1909.

**NOTICE.**  
All communications intended for publication in "The HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" should be addressed to the Editor, 1, Ice House Road, and should be accompanied by the writer's name and address.

Ordinary business communications should be addressed to the Manager.

The Editor will not undertake to be responsible for any rejected MSS. nor to return any contribution.

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Single copy daily, 10 cents. Weekly, twenty-five cents (for cash only).

## The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JUNE 19, 1909.

HEALTH PRECAUTIONS IN  
HONGKONG.

If a stranger to the Colony were to diverge from the principal streets and saunter along the by-lanes he would be rewarded with some curious sights at the present time, for the Sanitary Department has decreed that this shall be known as the spring-cleaning season. It is not in the middle of the day that the revolts of the Sanitary employees are most noteworthy, but in the early hours of the morning, when half the European population is sound asleep. From the Westerner's point of view it seems anomalous that a people so jealous of their household gods, so intent on preserving the sanctity of their private life as the Chinese, should yet enter into the spirit of the Sanitary Department's intentions with such unbounded zest and pleasure. It is not as if they were compelled to accept the attentions of the sanitary staff. All they are required to do is to have their dwellings thoroughly cleansed to the satisfaction of the sanitary inspectors by a certain date, and if they feel so inclined the householders are quite at liberty to perform that duty themselves. On the other hand, if they prefer it the Sanitary Department's coolies take the work in hand and judging from results a thoroughly good job they make of it, leaving not the vestige of a speck of extraneous matter behind them. And while the coolies are panting and perspiring over the house-cleaning operations,

and making terrific raids on the steam-boiler for fresh supplies—the lordly tenants spend their time in contented idleness. They have done their share in carrying their whole stock of furniture into the street, beds and bedding—which do not take up much space—three or four boards, an eight day clock and a variety of packing cases. Watch and ward do these worthy householders keep over their goods, supremely content that a paternal Government is prepared to do for them what they would never think of doing for themselves. Probably the reason that the Chinese "open" their houses to the onslaughts of complete strangers is because they recognize they are getting something for nothing; for once they occupy the position of employers instead of employees. And so a whole street shifts its quarters into the open street for a whole day and views with satisfaction the efforts of a vigorous band of sanitary officials to keep the city clean and healthy. Whether that is the view of the matter entertained by the people whose houses or cubicles are being turned upside down and washed inside out by the sanitary staff, we have not the least idea. Probably some of them believe that the operations are in the nature of a farce on the part of the Government, but at least they offer no opposition. As a contemporary says in another connection although the observation is quite as applicable here: "It is quite clear that the native is beginning to do more than reconcile himself to what he was formerly disposed to regard as the unnecessary and supererogatory display of energy by foreigners over inconsiderable trifles, and is at last alive to the importance of a part in every man's creed for the worship of Hygeia." It is certain, however, that this energy on the part of the Sanitary Department is largely responsible for the decreasing number of plague cases in the Colony. It may be taken as a settled fact that the passing of the month of June synchronizes with the passing of the plague season. Looking back over a period of ten years the evidence is plain and incontrovertible that the plague reaches its height in Hongkong during the months of May and June, and the cases that occur during the next six months of the year are scarcely worth noticing. This year we have been exceptionally fortunate, for here we have entered the second half of June and the aggregate number of cases reported is only slightly over a hundred, while the daily plague sheet which is issued by the Sanitary Board rarely contains more than a single entry, the patient usually hailing from Tai-kok-tsui, Yau-ma-ti or the New Territories. It is difficult to ascertain what results are being attained by the official rat-catchers, but, if they are half as active as their brethren in Shanghai appear to be the common rodent should soon be as extinct in Hongkong as the grey wolf in Great Britain. The *Shanghai Mercury* commenting on certain health statistics of the Settlement's states that in one month 882,187 poisoned rat baits were laid. "When we look at this huge total and remember that during the whole month we ourselves never saw a single bait laid we are driven to the conclusion that the Health Department whilst doing its work effectively, as the figures immediately above show, does it with a modesty that would do credit to the most properly educated young lady; and the suggestion that there are four thousand municipal rat-traps in operation, none of which we have ever seen laid, points to a similar modesty and effectiveness." We wonder how these figures would compare with the Hongkong output? With regard to the mosquito campaign in Shanghai, it is stated that "a considerable degree of inertia has been met with amongst foreigners." So that after all, either the number of mosquitoes is diminishing, or the people who write letters to the newspapers on the subject are supersensitive people for whom one cannot specially legislate, or possibly they are people who really do not know that during the single month of May upwards of a hundred thousand kongs and jugs were emptied of their stagnant contents, that 53,045 stagnant waters in and around houses were removed, and that there had been a weekly oiling of 10,727 stagnant waters. That is at Shanghai, but is anything done in Hongkong to keep down the pesky mosquito? It does not matter whether he is of the culex anopheline brand or any other brand. So long as he can sting and keep the mind-burdened resident from his lawful slumbers he ought to be exterminated. We have yet to learn what is being done at Shaukiwan to protect the health of the garrison there but there are other places which might receive the attention of the sanitary authorities. What would the Department think if its employees had to deal with a hundred thousand kongs and jugs, 53,000 stagnant waters and it is possible that it could treat over 10,000 pools with kerosene? It may be observed, however, that the mosquito invasion has been comparatively slight this year so that there has been no urgent call to deal with the nuisance and danger. A handsome tribute to the work of the Health Department in Shanghai is paid by the *Mercury* and as it might equally apply to the local Sanitary Department we quote it in full. "When it is remembered that nearly all this extra work in connection with the mosquito and

the plague rat campaign is carried out without most of us knowing anything about it, and at the same time the ordinary work of the department is carried on, and mostly finished by the time we get up in the morning, there is every reason to feel assured that the health of the community is being most strenuously defended from the attacks of invading microbes, in a thoroughly efficient, and at the same time frictionless and unobtrusive manner; and we may be satisfied that if we do contract any of the ills to which flesh is heir, it is almost entirely our own fault."

JAPAN'S COMMERCIAL PROS.  
PURITY ADVANCING.

While the financial situation in Japan is gradually improving, there is a feeling, expressed more outspokenly in the vernacular journals than in the foreign newspapers, that the banks are not affording such facilities for the development of trade as their balances would warrant. No doubt after the experience of two or three years ago, the banks are less anxious to rush forward to the assistance of every weedy growth than they were in those days of company bubbles and wild speculation. If, as the *Chigui & Higyo* suggests, ultra caution of the banks in making advances will lead to the revival of commerce being delayed, there is this to be said on the other hand, that the commercial prosperity of the country will ultimately be founded on a sound and improvable basis. The decrease in advances, the *Asahi* points out, indicates a decline in transactions, business being carried on in cash and on a small scale. It is not believed, however, the journal continues, that the existing commercial dullness will be much further prolonged. Japan's foreign trade showed an excess of exports over imports, although a small one, in the last ten days of May, and it is expected that this condition will continue, as the export season is now at hand. It is also anticipated that the wheat harvest will be above the average, although it may not be a very big one. In addition, the output of silk cocoons this spring is from 10 to 15 per cent. greater than that of last year, when it was somewhat above the average. The export of raw silk is likewise showing an increasing tendency. All the better class of Japanese journals, while foreseeing the approaching revival in trade, warn the public against the misuse of foreign capital in order to take advantage of the renewed commercial activity, for it is pointed out that another unhealthy business boom would only result in another period of acute depression. With regard to Kobe, the writer of commercial notes in the *World* states that the export of tea has increased the demand for money, but this is not in the least affecting the general course of the market, as payment is made on the delivery of goods, while the activity in the export of copper is causing a still further increase in the accumulation of cash in bankers' hands. In addition, a considerable quantity of railway shares which have been lying at the banks as security have been turned into money owing to the demand abroad. Furthermore, the easiness of money at Tokio prevents the silk business men at Yokohama from calling for funds from Kobe. Under these circumstances, the local bank rate has fallen to 1.6 sen and is even as low as 1.3 in the case of exceptional security. Owing to the activity in the export and purchase of bonds, some foreign banks have been rather active, but on the whole they are in much the same position as the domestic concerns. So far as Osaka is concerned it is stated that in the early part of the month the deposits at the Osaka Branch of the Bank of Japan had increased to Y7,800,000, while the advances fell on the 4th and 5th to as low as Y27,000, this being the first time since the establishment of the branch that such a state of affairs had been experienced. Banks, indeed, are finding difficulty in avoiding loss through the payment of interest on the deposits, to say nothing of their anxiety to put the deposits out at profit as advances. There is, moreover, little present prospect of a change, as a large amount of money is about to be distributed among the public in the form of interest on bonds, dividends on shares, etc., while large sums are expected from abroad as payment for Municipal and Company debentures. The monthly report issued by the Caka Commercial Museum deals with Japan's trade with China and it is not too encouraging reading. From the *Herald's* translation, it appears that owing to the fall of silver, Japan's trade with China last year was the worst for several years past, the exports amounting to only Y77,000,000 and the imports to Y63,000,000, making a total of no more than Y140,000,000. This total is less by 6.4 per cent, 10.4 per cent, and 19 per cent, than the figures in 1905, 1906, and 1907 respectively. The exports were the greatest sufferers, showing decreases of 27 per cent., 24 per cent, and 19 per cent. respectively, as compared with 1907, 1906 and 1905. The trade with China, which had continued to increase up to 1906, met with a check in 1907, and greatly declined in the following year. Needless to say, this is attributable to the rise of the exchange rate

in China, resulting from the fall of silver. The more reliable Chinese customers for Japanese goods are found in Central China, with the Yangtze valley as the centre. From the figures supplied it appears that the exports to Manchuria have very much decreased of late, but in fact, if the exports to Kwantung be added, they have to some extent increased. Since Kwantung fell into the hands of the Japanese as the result of the late war, the exports to that region have rapidly increased. Examining the decrease of Japanese exports to China, it is found that the export to North China is the greatest, the decrease in the exports to Central China coming next. In the case of Central China, the decline is due to the bad harvests in that region in addition to the fall of silver. As to South China, the decrease must undoubtedly be largely put down to the boycott of Japanese goods. After entering into elaborate details regarding the imports, the report proceeds: "The sudden increase in refined sugar in 1906 was due to the fact that at that time the Japanese article succeeded in effectively competing with Hongkong sugar, and the gradual decrease since then is attributable to the regaining of its position by the latter article. The cause of the decrease in the export of cotton yarn and cloths after 1907 is simply the fall of silver, while the decline in copper is owing to the irregularity of the quantity of copper coin minted in China."

## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

TENDERS are invited for the extension of offices, Central Police Station.

We are requested to state that His Excellency the Governor has gone into residence at Mountain Lodge but that the visitors' book will remain at Government House.

THE Lord Bishop of Victoria will preach at the morning service at St. Andrew's, Kowloon, to-morrow. The Rev. A. D. Thorpe will take the evening service.

Four boat-people were each fined 50 to-day for lying in Causeway Bay without permission from the Harbour Master. Three others had to pay 50 each for obstructing the Wing Lok Street steps.

HOW. Mr. Murray Stewart's nomination by the Justices of the Peace as an Unofficial Member of the Legislative Council during the absence on leave of the Honourable Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., is gazetted.

Two Chinese residents of Nagasaki who have been prosecuted on a charge of smoking opium were sentenced at the Nagasaki Court last week to imprisonment for one year and six months respectively.

A CONFLAGRATION occurred in the town of Norizawa, Fukushima Prefecture, Japan, on the 30th ultimo, destroying 718 buildings. One person was burnt to death. Almost the entire town was reduced to ashes.

TOKIO journals predict that the area of the sugar scandal will soon be largely increased. They allege that the judicial investigations have led to fresh disclosures which involve leading members of the political parties and even some members of the House of Peers.

HIS Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint the Honourable Mr. A. M. Thompson to act as Colonial Secretary and Mr. C. M. Messer to act as the Colonial Treasurer and Collector of Stamp Revenue in addition to his duties as Postmaster General, during the absence on leave of the Honourable Mr. F. H. May, C.M.G., or until further notice, with effect from the 14th inst.

A MESSAGE from Sitska of May 4th, says: "On a charge of hunting within the three miles from the Japanese sealing schooner *Kaisen Maru* was seized on May 3 by two United States gun-boats armed with machine guns and manned by marines. The Japanese schooner, which had ten seal-skates aboard, made an effort to escape, but was overhauled. She was towed to Sitska (the capital of Alaska), and her crew of Japanese have been locked up in gaol; pending trial."—*Nagasaki Press*.

## SHIPPING AND MAIRS.

## MAILS DUE.

French (Armand Béthie) 21st inst.

English (Asuya) 23rd inst.

Canadian (Empress of China) 24th inst.

German (Prinz Sigismund) 25th inst.

Indian (Nanwang) 29th inst.

Australian (Talyssen) 14th prox.

The *U.S. Ruby* left Manila on 19th inst., and is due here on 21st inst. at 6 p.m.

The *H. A. L. S. Segovia* left Manila on 19th inst. a.m., and may be expected here on or about the 21st inst., p.m.

The *T. K. K. S. Nippon Maru* will sail from Yokohama on 22nd inst., and is due to arrive at Hongkong on 26th inst.

The *N. Y. K. S. Hirano Maru*, European Liner, left Kobe for this port via Shanghai on 19th inst., and is expected here on 28th inst.

The *P. & O. S. N. Co. S. Asuya* left Singapore for this port on 19th inst., at 9 a.m., with the outward English Mail, and is due here on 24th inst., at 5 p.m.

The *C. P. R. Co. as Empress of China* arrived at Nagasaki at 7 a.m. on 19th inst., and is due again at 4 p.m. same day for Shanghai, where she is due to arrive at midnight on 20th inst.

## ASAH AND SAPPORO.

## WITH HINTS TO PICNIC PARTIES.

At a certain well-known rendezvous in Hongkong the other day—a place corresponding to Thackeray's "Haunt"—the question arose whether the Government, in order to cope with financial exigencies, should not impose a duty on spirituous and malt liquors. The discussion led to consideration of the side-issue—Which holds the market—whisky or beer? What the answer was we really forget, but if the beer was that known as Asahi or Sapporo then we can well understand that it was entitled to a leading place in the argument. It was through the thoughtfulness of the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha that we received a case of these beers the other day, a circumstance which seemed to give peculiar zest to the daily round of toil. Not only that, but accompanying the case, were half a dozen glasses advertising the merits of the beer, a set of corkscrews, and, for use afterwards, several Japanese fans, which were promptly annexed by parties unknown. Indeed the consignment was calculated to lead visitors to the office of the *Hongkong Telegraph* to believe that the entire staff was laying in a stock of the necessary for an extended picnic. If it had not been for the marvellous presence of mind of the man with the blue pencil, the visitors would have been hanging around that case of beer yet; but they were thwarted, and presented with a price-list on the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha instead. As for the character of the beer that opens up a wide subject, and we must cackan if we would not exasperate our friends on the water wagons. But Asahi beer is, we should say, the ideal drink for a picnic party. It is as clear as amber, and as light as a summer zephyr. It is refreshing, stimulating and free from those heavy after effects which are found in heavy brews. To judge from our experience, which of course is mild and has been sometimes bitter, there is not a headache in a barrel of Asahi, and that is the last word that can be said of our first class Pilsener. As for Sapporo, the fact is that all the flattering articles which go towards praising its sister Asahi have to be repeated. There is a well rounded flavor about it that tickles the palate and as a trifling adjunct we should say that it would be difficult to surpass Sapporo. The best part of the story is that these two brands are sold at most reasonable prices, a case of eight dozen pints costing but \$1.50, while four dozen quarts are sold at \$10.00 the case. There is also a special brew known as "Sapporo Black" which is about a dollar dearer. We can thoroughly recommend the organizers of picnic parties to give the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha a trial order—they will not be disappointed.

The Court—He always came in late?—Yes.

Did you report him?—Yes.

Was he late from the very beginning?—No.

He came punctually then, but this was not so some four or five weeks ago.

The defendant—Isn't it a fact that when I go to work at 6.45 every morning my son is on duty.

Witness—I and another man are on duty at that time.

Haven't you seen me at work at 6.45 in the morning?—Never.

G. Dearing said that defendant was responsible for every piece of work done, and the plates (produced) were not supposed to be cut, as the holes in the plates were to fit the rivets tight. The boilermaker cut the holes too large, the result being that the rivets could not fit. The plates were useless. If they were fitted on to the boiler, in their present condition there would be an escape of gas. New plates had to be put on. He claimed \$100 for the damage.

The defendant—Didn't I, as your foreman, do the work according to your instructions?—He is responsible for everything.

Didn't you chalk out the rivet holes and I cut them accordingly?—No.

The witness explained that the rivet holes in the plates were already cut in England before being sent out here.

The defendant—Didn't you tell me that the joints in the plates were to be made shorter, and asked me to cut them?—No.

On the 19th May did you have a photograph taken of the works because you were so pleased with them?—The work has not been completed.

The Chinaman produced a photograph and handed it to the Court. Dearing, on being asked for an explanation, said that the picture was that of the bottom of the tank only. At present, or at the time when the picture was taken, some 700 rivets only were put in. There were about 1,000 rivets to be put in.

Isn't it your duty to inspect my work

## Telegrams.

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH"  
SERVICE

EMPEROR DOWAGER'S  
PRIVY PURSE

HOW TO BE DISPOSED.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po"]

Peking, 18th June.

It is reported that the Empress Dowager has instructed Cheong Hing-kwei to purchase Tls. 2,000,000 worth of shares in the Communication Bank (established by the Ministry of Posts and Communications) and Tls. 9,000,000 of the Redemption Bonds of the Peking-Hankow Railway out of the Privy Purse of the late Empress Grand Dowager.

YEUNG SHIH-CHANG.

STILL INDISPOSED.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po"]

Peking, 18th June.

H.E. Yeung Shih-chang, Viceroy of Chihli, who had an apoplectic fit the other day, has not yet recovered his power of speech.

MILITARY STUDENTS.

COMPULSORY SERVICE.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po"]

Peking, 18th June.

The Ministry of War has issued instructions to all the Provinces that all military students, upon completion of their course of studies, must undergo three years' compulsory service in their respective Provinces before being permitted to proceed elsewhere.

FINANCIAL SUPERINTENDENTS.

EX-EXPENDITURE APPROPRIATION.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po"]

Peking, 18th June.

The Ministry of Finance has decided to set aside Tls. 300,000 for the expenses of the Financial Superintendents.

THE GRAND COUNCIL

NA TUNG URGED TO RESUME DUTIES.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po"]

Peking, 18th June.

Owing to the numerous questions to be handled, the Grand Council has found it rather difficult to get through the work.

The Council have applied to the Prince Regent to urge Na Tung to resume his duties on the Council.

ANTUNG-FENGTEIEN RAILWAY.

THE QUESTION OF GAUGE.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po"]

Peking, 18th June.

The Japanese have demanded that the gauge of the Antung-Fengtien railway should be of the standard width so as to enable a connection to be made with the South Manchuria Railway.

The Waiwupu has not yet sent any reply.

TYPHOON WARNING.

The telegram quoted below was received at the American Consulate-General from the Manila Observatory at 1 p.m. to-day:

Low pressure area over N. China Sea. A typhoon may develop later.

It is reported from Tabriz that the situation in Persia is growing worse. A body consisting of some Turkish troops and 2,000 Persian Kurds under the command of a Turkish Kurd is endeavouring to seize a town on the Persian frontier. A Tabriz message says that the unsatisfactory attitude of the Russian troops there endangers the success of the Anglo-Russian proposals for bringing the Persian domestic struggle to an end.

Told in the Bar-Room.

A COMMERCIAL TRAVELLER'S EXPERIENCE

THE DOING OF AH SAM.

"Yes, I've met many a queer customer in my time, but—

"For ways that are dark  
And tricks that are vain  
The heathen Chinee is peculiar."

The hotel bar had long been deserted, and we were a solitary two who were now occupying a small table in a corner of the bar-room—my friend, a typical Yankee from Texas, and I a British cousin from across the herring pond.

The talk had turned to the subject of the Chinese character, hence, the vein in which my companion delivered himself.

"Before I could put in a word, my friend, having first treated himself to a long sip from the whisky and soda before him, continued in the same strain:

"We Yankee boast of a reputation of being known as practical men, but we are hopelessly put in the shade by the fecundity of the Chinese brain and the consummate cunning by which huge fortunes are sometimes made."

This was getting interesting, and I ventured to remark:

"A recollection of some great, big scoop, eh?"

"Yes, for the Chinaman."

"I confess I don't understand you. Let's have the whole story."

"Say! It's a long-winded tale. I guess it'll be closing time before I'm half-way through it."

"Never mind. You can finish in my room."

"Well, it's a long, long time since it happened way down in Amoy. In those days, I was in the dry goods line and I represented my firm along the Coast ports. The bulk of my orders used to come from a merchant named Ah Sam who, by the way, had the doubtful blessing of a dozen children, who were then receiving their education out in California, with as many wives in Foochow. Ah Sam was well-known up and down the whole coast and the extent of his business was something fierce. From a moral standpoint, Ah Sam's integrity was beyond criticism and in all his dealings with the petty trades-people, he was never once known to have robbed them of even so much as a cent. Some of the people called him a crank, but Ah Sam did not in the least mind this, so long as he used to delight in saying, 'the sun kept rolling in.' But there was this peculiarity about Ah Sam—he had a profound contempt for the 'foreign devils,' by whom, he was firmly convinced, he was being continually robbed. Nothing could induce him to buy foreign stuff unless the agents were willing to meet him half-way. Ah Sam did this in thorough good faith and did not for a moment guess that some of his transactions were the cause of many a dead loss. At times, his attitude towards the foreigners was terribly uncompromising, which, however, was ably disguised by an outward politeness. Well, the old crony was in just one of these moods when one day I dropped in at his quaint little shop which did duty for an office, in the hope of securing an order. The old man greeted me with one of his bland smiles which were regular fortunes in themselves. Yet, I was told I had come in good time. He intended to dispose of the greater part of his stock-in-trade and was making way for fresh goods. He would give me the bulk of the orders if I was willing to a ten per cent. reduction on the usual price. Here was my chance, the old fellow assured me, of driving a real good bargain."

"And did you accept his terms?"

"Accept his terms? Why, man, I flatly refused to become a party to the ruinous arrangement. Whereupon the prospective deal fell through, Ah Sam feeling pretty certain I was trying to charge exorbitant rates."

"Is that the whole story?"

"No, the interesting part of it is yet to come. The heads of my firm were staunch supporters of the insurance system, and, of course, all our goods were partly covered by insurance in a reliable Chinese company. I may here tell you that Ah Sam took particular interest in the affairs of this company, although I was not aware at the time that he had any connection with the concern. I afterwards discovered, however, that he had guided the company's destinies since its formation years ago, though the fact was kept a close secret, for reasons best known to Ah Sam."

"But what has insurance business anything to do with this affair?"

"Everything. You see, soon after my little interview with Ah Sam, the godowns in which our goods were stored caught fire and were completely gutted. Of course, our claim was paid in full, but the amount thus obtained fell considerably short of the actual price of the goods lost owing to their being only partly insured. And here I had since thought the whole matter had ended but for a trip which I took to the scene of my former exertions the other day. An old, shrivelled Chinaman earnestly begged to see me, he said, on some urgent matter. I was never good at refusing a request and granted the ancient Celestial the wished-for interview. I then learnt to my great surprise that the man who stood before me was the very person who was hired by Ah Sam to set fire to the godowns which had years ago disappeared along with our goods. The man had since repented of his act and as he happened to possess a conscience, he had firmly resolved to make a clean breast of the whole business the next time he met me. At the conclusion of the man's story, he asked for my forgiveness. I gave it to him."

"But what could have been the motive which led Ah Sam to this treacherous conduct?"

"Why, the goods had never suffered from the fire at all. Ah Sam, who could play fairy tales with the company, had taken good care to remove them previously to a safer place and had since disposed of the goods at his own prices. The old fox knew perfectly well that he would never have got the goods at the price he had offered and therefore employed this underhand means of gaining his object, taking advantage of the fact that the goods were not fully covered by insurance."

"And Ah Sam? What has become of him?"

"Ah Sam has since retired in California after buying all his wives with the exception of Nov. 1 in China. And now, I think you will agree with me when I say that for tenacity of purpose and crafty enterprise, John Chinaman is hard to beat. Out in the States, some of the people are a real bad lot, but precious few can come up to the Chinaman with an eye to business—not by a long chalk. That's the reason why I now find myself stranded in this country. The next time I meet the crafty rascal, I'll have to square an old account but I reckon the game's not worth the candle. And the speaker helped himself to some more whisky.—Contributed.

OPIUM SOCIETY.

FARMER'S LABELS ALLEGED TO HAVE BEEN FORGED.

A very successful raid, in which a quantity of illicit opium was seized, was engineered by a number of excise-men at 7, Wo Wong Lane, yesterday. It was suspected for some time past that the occupiers of this dwelling made a living by dealing in illicit opium. The house was visited yesterday morning, the result being that several boxes of the drug were discovered under a bed. When the boxes were closely examined it came to the notice of the excise-men that the labels on them, although closely resembling those of the Opium, Farmer, were forgeries. Three men were arrested, and were charged in the Police Court later with being in possession of the opium, and secondly, with applying a false trade-mark to the boxes with intent to defraud. The accused pleaded not guilty, and the hearing was adjourned till next week.

COMMERCIAL.

WEEKLY SHARE LIST.

Reviewing the share business for the week, Messrs. Erich Georg & Co. write under today's date:

Our market has ruled dull and inactive, and a small business only has been done during the week under review. The sterling demand rate of exchange on London closes at 14. 95/16d., while rates on Shanghai close at 14. 74/16d. and 14. 75 to 14. 75/16d. for a three days' sight Private Draft, the rate in Shanghai on this for a three days' sight Private Bill being 14. 74/16d. Barsilver in London is quoted 14d., and Consols £84 5/6. The Bank of England rate of discount is 2½ per cent., and the private market rate of discount 1½ per cent. Bank Shares.—Hongkong and Shanghai Bank have been done in small lots at \$900, 1995 and \$1,000, closing quieter with sellers at 1995, although the London rate has advanced to £93. 10/16d., National's rate unchanged.

Marine Insurance Shares.—A small lot of Union leached \$840, at which rate there are sellers. A few North China shares have been done at 14. 10/16d., and more shares wanted. In other stocks under this heading nothing has transpired and rates are unchanged.

Fire Insurance Shares.—Some few Hongkong changed hands at \$345, at which figure the market is steady. China are in demand at \$10, with probable sellers at \$12.

Shipping Shares.—Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat shares continued in request, and business has been done at \$33, at which rate more shares are wanted. Indo-China are very quiet and the selling rate is \$74; in Shanghai the nominal quotation is 14. 54, while London rates are unchanged. China and Manilas, Douglaston, as well as Star Ferries, are unchanged, and without business. Shell Transport, in sympathy with a rise in London to 64. 9d. sellers for Name shares, have buyers locally at 63s. 6d. for Bearer scrip. Union Waterboat sold and are wanted at \$1.

Refineries—without any sales and unchanged. Mining Shares.—Charbonnages are unchanged. Raubis sold at \$91 for fully paid up shares, and have further sellers; the Hongkong Tel., p. 16, of 15th instant, prints the mining manager's report for the four weeks ended 21st ultimo. Chinese Engineering and Mining Company's shares are steady at 14. 18; the total output of the Company's three mines, for the week ended 21st ultimo, amounted to 31,247 tons of coal, and the sales during the same period to 32,115 tons.

Docks, Wharves, Godowns, &c.—Hongkong and Whampoa Docks sold at \$65 to \$64 and a few shares are on offer at \$65. Fewicks, as well as New Amoy Dock Shares, are unchanged. Shanghai Docks sold locally at 14. 82. Our Shanghai wire quotes sellers at 14. 82, Hongkong and Kowloon Wharves sold at \$59 and \$58, and are on offer at latter figure; Shanghai and Hongkong Wharves have advanced to 14. 162, at which rate shares are obtainable.

Lands, Hotels and Buildings.—Hongkong Lands, after a further sale at \$100, are procurable at \$103. A small lot of Kowloon Lands sold at \$50, West Points are steady at \$16. Old Hongkong Hotels are obtainable at \$59, while the new issue has buyers at \$38, after sales at that figure. Humphreys Estates continue in request \$31. Shanghai Lands are quoted Tls. 120.

Cotton Mills.—Shanghai quotes: Kwos Mows 125, Internationals 14. 89, Lipu Kung Mows 125, 108, and Sooyechee Tls. 370; all sellers. Hongkong Cottons have sellers at \$31.

Sundry Manufacturing Companies.—China Light and Power dropped to sellers at \$62, but the market is stronger again, with small buyers at \$61. Hongkong Electrica can be placed at \$14. 2 to \$14. 3. Dairy Farms are wanted at \$16. 50. Green Island Cements sold at \$9. 20 to \$9. 50, and have sellers at \$9. 50. In other stocks under this heading there is no change to report and no sales have been made public.

Miscellaneous.—China-Borsaot 14. 16, China-Provident at \$91 and old Peak Tramways at \$132, continue in request. Langkawi have tumbled to sellers at 11. 00, and the end interim dividend of 14. 11. 12 per share paid on 15th instant. Steam Laundry can be placed at \$51. Watsons sold and have sellers at \$15. 70. Other stocks under this heading have not been dealt in, and rates are the same as those quoted last.

Today's Advertisements.

THE TRADE MARKS ORDINANCE, 1898.

APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION OF TRADE MARK.

NOTICE is hereby given that THE PARAFFINE PAINT COMPANY, carrying on business at the City of San Francisco, State of California, United States of America, have, on the 7th day of June, 1909, applied for the registration in Hongkong, in the Register of Trade Marks of the following Trade Mark:



to the name of THE PARAFFINE PAINT CO., who claim to be the proprietors thereof.

The Trade Mark has been used by the applicants since the month of August, 1905, in respect of the following goods:

PROTECTING COMPOSITION, BUILDING AND ROOFING MATERIALS, DAMP COURSE AND BUILDING PAPERS IN CLASS 17.

Dated the 18th day of June, 1909.

JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER,  
Solicitors for the Applicants,  
8, Des Voeux Road Central,  
Hongkong.

493] THE TRADE MARKS ORDINANCE, 1898.

TO LET.

FIRST FLOOR and GODOWN, together  
or separately, No. 6 Des Voeux Road,  
Central.

Apply to—

PHIROZSHA B. PETIT & CO.,  
or at the premises.  
Hongkong, 19th June, 1909. [494]

Intimations.

THE DAIRY FARM COMPANY, LIMITED.

EXTRA CHOICE SUGAR CURED

BACON and HAM.

VERY MILD

HONEYSUCKLE

BRAND.

Only 60 cents a lb.

Hongkong, 4th June, 1909. [494]

ASAHI BEER.

SAPPORO BEER.

PLAQUE IN MACAO.

A VALUABLE SPECIFIC.

Plague in Macao has been somewhat bad this year and as usual the incidence of the disease has somewhat a high percentage of mortality among the Chinese community. It is well-known that for the past six years Mr. Ho Kom Tong, the benevolent Chinese gentleman of Hongkong, has been distributing widely a specific of carbolic-acid preparation for the treatment of plague in its incipient stage. The preparation has found its way into Tungku, Sun-ki, Canton, and all the West River districts, and during seasons of epidemic Mr. Ho Kom Tong has been literally besieged with applications for supplies of the antidote. The latest application was from Macao last month when Mr. Ho Kom Tong forwarded some four hundred bottles to Mr. Pun Pak-choy and the well-known merchant, in the Portuguese colony, Mr. Sia Tung. An acknowledgment of the value of the specific appears in to-day's issue of the Sheung Po over the signature of Mr. Pun Pak-choy who states that of the patients in the Chinese matched hospital at Macao who elected to be treated with the carbolic preparation no less than forty became completely recovered.



## COMMERCIAL.

## TO-DAY'S EXCHANGE.

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## SHARE QUOTATIONS

Supplied by Messrs. E. S. Kadoorie &amp; Co. Computed to noon; later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence," page 5.

ST. C.R.	NO. OF SHARES	VALU.	PAID UP	POSITION AS PER LAST REPORT RESERVE AT WORKING ACCOUNT	LAST DIVIDENDS	APPROXIMATE PERCENTAGE CURRENT PRESENT QUOTATION BASED ON LAST YEAR'S DIV.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS
<b>BANKS.</b>							
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	120,000	\$125	\$125	\$1,500,000 \$14,000 \$350,000	\$2,006.154	Final of \$1 and bonus of 5/- for 1908 @ ex 1/8 = \$26,024	51%
National Bank of China, Limited	99,925	£7	£6	£4,000 \$150,000	£10,223	£2 (London 3/6) for 1905	...
<b>MARINE INSURANCES.</b>							
Canton Insurance Office, Limited	10,000	\$250	\$50	\$1,160,000 \$155,575 \$11,000 \$150,000	NONE	\$14 for 1907	71%
North China Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	£15	£5	Tls. 150,000 Tls. 309,474 Tls. 116,375 \$8,000,000	Tls. 160,512	Interim of 7/6 for 1908	51%
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited	15,400	\$250	\$100	\$1,000,000 \$193,345 \$103,249 \$68,605 \$10,000	\$1,464.911	Final of \$17 making \$47 for 1907 and interim of \$30 for 1908	51%
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited	15,000	\$100	\$50	\$1,000,000 \$104,435 \$109,164	\$707,637	\$12 and bonus 5/- for 1907	71%
<b>FIRE INSURANCES.</b>							
China Fire Insurance Company, Limited	0,000	\$100	\$50	\$1,000,000 \$438,663 \$2,000	\$375,341	\$6 and bonus \$2 for 1907	71%
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited	8,000	\$250	\$50	\$1,000,000 \$148,473	\$368,711	\$2 for 1907	8%
<b>SHIPPING.</b>							
China and Manila Steamship Company, Limited	30,000	\$25	\$5	\$7,000 \$264,638 \$99,067 \$250,000	\$1,015	\$1 for 1906	...
Douglas Steamship Company, Limited	20,000	\$50	\$50	\$607,500 \$79,428	\$20,270	Final of 1/- making \$1 for 1908	78%
Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd.	80,000	\$15	\$5	\$55,344 \$10,000 \$240,000	\$13,755	6/- for 1907 on Preference shares only @ ex 1/9 11/16 = \$3.154	4%
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. (Preferred)	60,000	£5	£5	...	...	...	574
Do. do. (Deferred)	69,000	£5	£5	...	...	...	...
Shanghai Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	200,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 75,000 \$70,000 \$2,000	Tls. 14,510	Final of Tls. 1/- making Tls. 3/- for 1908	71%
"Shell" Transport and Trading Company, Limited	2,000,000	£1	£1	...	£68,819	Second interim of 1/- for a/c 1908	77%
"Star" Ferry Company, Limited	10,000	\$20	\$10	\$1,000 \$48,813	\$1,121	\$1/- for year ending 10.4.1909	4%
Taku Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	30,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 19,479 Tls. 44,100 Tls. 61,000 Tls. 7,000	Tls. 3,215	Final of Tls. 1/- making Tls. 2/- for 1908	11%
<b>REFINERIES.</b>							
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited	20,000	\$100	\$100	\$1,000,000 \$150,848	Dr. 55,588	\$5 for year ending 31.12.08	31%
Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited	7,000	\$100	\$100	none	Dr. \$135,813	\$3 for 1907	...
Perak Sugar Cultivation Company, Limited	7,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 100,000	Tls. 3,673	Tls. 3/- for year ending 31.12.08	...
<b>MINING.</b>							
Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Ltd.	1,000,000	£1	£1	\$175,000 \$12,239	£11,556	Interim of 1/5 (coupon No. 12) for year ending 29.2.09	7%
Rub Australian Gold Mining Company, Limited	150,000	£1	£1	...	£2,192	No. 12 of 1/- = 48 cents	...
<b>DOCKS, WHARVES &amp; GODOWNS.</b>							
Fenwick (Geo.) & Co., Limited	18,000	\$25	\$25	\$18,916	Dr. 57,431	\$1.75 for year ending 31/12/06	...
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$50	\$50	\$1,500,000 \$14,806 \$40,000	\$10,102	Final of \$1 1/2 making \$3/- for 1907	...
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Ltd.	50,000	\$50	\$50	\$197,193 \$100,000	£8,87,728	Final of \$4 making \$8 for 1908	11 1/2%
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	55,700	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 1,000,000	Tls. 33,712	Interim of Tls. 2/- for 6 months ending 31st October, 1908	6%
Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Company, Limited	30,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 697,457 Tls. 50,000 Tls. 15,000	Tls. 22,818	Final of Tls. 6 making Tls. 10 for 1908	6%
<b>LANDS, HOTELS &amp; BUILDINGS.</b>							
Anglo-French Land Investment Co., Ltd.	25,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 35,000 \$25,000 \$1,000	Dr. 1,134	Tls. 6 for year ending 29.2.09	51%
Asian House Hotel Company, Limited (Shanghai)	30,000	\$25	\$25	...	...	\$2 for year ending 30.6.07	...
Central Stores, Limited	50,158	\$25	\$25	...	...	\$1.20 on old and 60 cents on first new issue	...
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	14,000	\$25	\$25	...	...	\$2.46,14	...
Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd.	8,000	\$25	\$25	...	...	\$2.50	...
Humphry Estate & Finance Company, Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	...	...	\$2.50	...
Kowloon Land and Building Company, Limited	150,000	\$10	\$10	...	...	\$2.50	...
Shan-hai Land Investment Company, Limited	6,000	\$20	\$20	...	...	\$2.50	...
West Point Building Company, Limited	78,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 1,075,045 \$20,000	Tls. 142,404	Final of Tls. 3 and bonus of Tls. 2 making \$1 for 1908	61%
<b>COTTON MILLS.</b>							
Two Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd.	15,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 150,000 Tls. 45,939	£1,850	Tls. 5 for year ended 31.10.1908	41%
Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing Company, Limited	125,000	\$10	\$10	...	10,553	50 cents for year ending 31.7.08	6%
International Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	10,000	Tls. 75	Tls. 75	Tls. 175,000	Tls. 8,372	Tls. 6 for year ending 30.9.06 (8%)	...
Lan-kung-mow Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	8,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	none	Tls. 4,829	Tls. 4 for 1908	...
Soy Chia Cotton Spinning Company, Limited	2,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 31,172	Tls. 15,911	Tls. 50 for 1906	...
<b>MISCELLANEOUS.</b>							
Bell's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Limited	8,604	£1/6	£1/6	£1,500	£648	1/10 per share for 1907 = £1,037	10%
China-Borneo Company, Limited	60,000	\$25	\$25	...	...	£1.20 on 1908	8 1/2%
China Light and Power Company, Limited	50,000	\$20	\$20	...	...	50 cents for year ended 28.2.06	...
Do. Do. special shares	50,000	£1/2	£1/2	...	...	80 cents for 1208	8 1/2%
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Company, Ltd.	185,000	\$20	\$20	...	...	81.30 for year ending 31.7.08	71%
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	40,000	\$25	\$25	...	...	Final of 50 cents making 90 cents for 1908	10 1/2%
Green Island Cement Company, Limited	400,000	\$20	\$20	...	...	75 cents for 9 months ending 31.12.07	10 1/2%
H. Price & Company, Limited	12,000	\$20	\$20	...	...	81 for year ending 29.2.09	9 1/2%
Hall & Holtz, Limited	21,000	\$20	\$20	...	...	81 and bonus 20 cts. for year ending 29.2.09	6 1/2%
Hongkong Electric Company, Limited	60,000	\$10	\$10	...	...	81 and bonus 20 cts. for year ending 29.2.09	6 1/2%
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	5,000	\$25	\$25	...	...	Final of \$1 1/2 per share making \$10 for 1908	12 1/2%
Hongkong Kepo Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	60,000	\$10	\$10	...	...	Final of \$1 per share making \$2 for 1908	8 1/2%
Maatschappij tot Mijn-, Bosch- en Landbouwzaak in Langkat, Limited	25,000	Rs. 100	Rs. 100	Rs. 547,000 Rs. 62,914	Rs. 1,6582	2nd Quarterly div. of Tls. 1/- for account 1909	4%
Peak Tramways Company, Limited	55,000	\$10	\$10	...	...	80 cents on fully paid shares and 8 cents on 1/- paid shares for year ending 30.4.09	6%
Peak Tramways Company (now)	50,000	\$10	\$10	...	...	80 cents on 9,000 ord. shares and \$10.80 on 1/- paid shares for yr. end. 31.5.07	3%
Philippine Company, Limited	75,000	\$10	\$10	...	...	Final of 30 cents for 1908	...
Shanghai Gas Company, Limited	24,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 100,000	Rs. 1,6561	Final of Tls. 4 making Tls. 7 for 1907	61%
Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco Company, Limited	30,000	Tls. 20	Tls. 20	Tls. 24,520 Tls. 75,000	Tls. 5,250	Final Tls. 5 making Tls. 8 for 1908	41%
Shanghai Waterworks Company, Limited	16,810	£20	£20	...	...	Final of 3/- making 46/- for 1908	...
South China Morning Post, Limited	6,000	\$25	\$25	...	...	None	...
Steam Laundry Company, Limited	20,000	£1	£1	...	...	40 cents for year ending 31.5.08	5%
Tianjin Waterworks Company, Limited	3,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 1,5193	Tls. 201	Tls. 64 for year ending 30.4.07	5%
Union Waterboat Company, Limited	50,000	\$20	\$20	...			